THE MARION DAILY STAR.

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'HEY GAVE IT UP.

he Kentucky Legislature Quit Without Doing Anything.

;VERNOR SEVERELY ARRAIGNED

Ffort to Bring Up the Revenue Bills Was Defeated and the State Is Left ankrupt and Without Credit—Governor Bradley Refuses to Call a Special Session, Which Is Natural.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 18.—The gislature has adjourned after a 60-y session. It failed to accomplish two important acts it had before it e election of a United States senator and the enactment of legislation to ve the state's financial reparation.

overnor Bradley has refused to order special session and the state is in a d way.

In the house a resolution was passed nouncing the lawlessness and indorsing Governor Bradley to the end.

Lieutenant Governor Worthington issued a call for a special election April to fill the vacancy in the senate used by Senator Weissinger's death. nators Walton and James will resign d the governor will order a special ction, refusing to recognize their expulsion by the senate.

The senate committee appointed to investigate" Governor Bradley and impeach him for usurpation of office d impose both fine and imprisonment, ported to the senate, finding that the litia was not placed under the control of any civil officer; members were evented from entering the house; soldiers entered the senate chamber while session; no application was made to e jailor or county judge for assistance; the governor made no inquiry of ther house as to the situation; that e object in calling out the militia was ast in the joint assembly two votes d elect a senator.

The committee, in closing its report, ys: "Your committee therefore find d declare and recommend that by option of this report the senate of entucky declares that said use of military power of the commonwealth by the overnor was unnecessary for the preservation of the peace or for any other wful purpose; that said military wer was not used by the governor for e purpose of preserving the peace, t was used solely for partisan political purposes; that said action of the vernor was wholly without warrant law and was and is now a flagrant version of the civil authority by the ilitary power of the commonwealth."

By a vote of 19 to 14 the report was lopted.

Senator Jones denounced the statements in the report as absolutely false point of fact and indorsed the governor Lieutenant Governor Worthington did likewise and denounced the report.

When the senate convened in the orning the Republicans led by Deboe ade a fight to bring up the revenue lls for consideration and save the edit of the state, but the Democrats evented legislation by filibustering, enator Goebel leading the fight.

An effort was made to unseat President Worthington and place Senator oebel in the chair, in order that he ight prevent any consideration of the venue bills, but it was only prevented the Republicans agreeing to allow e senate to reserve the report of the ecial committee and then the Democrats were to assist the Republicans and ke up the revenue bills.

After the report of the special committee was heard the Republicans gain attempted to bring up the revenue bills but were prevented by the emocratic majority, and the senate djourned sine die, leaving the state ankrupt and absolutely without credit. The house also adjourned sine die.

Convention Place to Be Changed.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 18.—Dr. ume one of the most prominent Democrats in Frankfort, called on Governor radley and indorsed his course in the rongest terms.

Dr Hume also said the representative ople of Frankfort would hold a meeting and indorse the governor.

The Republicans will have the place holding the state convention changed om Lexington to Louisville.

cKinley, Protection and Sound Money.

MILWAUKEE, March 18.—The Republican state convention which met in is city at noon adopted a resolution dorsing William McKinley for the epublican nomination for president, d declaring that he is the unanimous oice of the party in Wisconsin. Resolutions were also adopted strongly firming the policy of protection to merican industries as exemplified in e McKinley tariff bill and declaring r sound money.

Solar Iron Works Closed.

PITTSBURG, March 18.—The Solar Iron orks of William Clark's Sons & Company, this city, were closed by the sheriff on executions for $659,425, resulting om the decision of the supreme court Philadelphia in the case of Elizabeth Clark, administratrix of the estate of J. Clark, her husband, against Jane ark, her mother-in-law, in which the fendant was ordered to pay the plaintiff $659,000.

Big Suit Filed.

NEW HAVEN, March 18.—Charles C. and H. E. Smith and 20 other residents of New Haven, widows, orphans d the like, have instituted a suit ainst the American National bank of City to recover mortgages placed th this bank by the Union Trust mpany of that city shortly before the failure. The amount involved in will aggregate $80,000.

The Photoscope Invented.

NEW YORK, March 18.—Dr. Emmons invented an instrument called a otoscope which enables physicians to inside their patients instead of ing shadowgraphs of the interior.

DEFINITELY SETTLED.

Slatin Pasha Will Lead the British Hirelings to Dongola.

CAIRO, March 18.—Sir H. H. Kitchener, the brigadier general in command of the Egyptian forces, has been definitely appointed to command the British-Egyptian expedition which will advance on April 1 from Wady Halfa up the Nile and toward Dongola.

Slatin Pasha, formerly an officer of the Austrian and Egyptian armies, and who recently escaped from Omdurman after having been nearly 17 years in captivity in the Soudan, will take part in the expedition.

There are few men who are better able to assist the British expeditionary force than Slatin Pasha. He went to the Soudan in 1876-77 as a traveler, and at the end of the latter year was appointed inspector general of the forces by General Gordon, an old friend of his. Later he was appointed governor of Western Darfur by the then khedive, Tewfik Pasha.

While occupying that post he fought 27 battles against the Mahdists and lost the greater part of his troops and almost all his ammunition. He was cut off from communication with Khartoum and El Obeid and was finally forced to surrender. In one battle he went out against the forces of the Mahdi with 10,000 men, and being suddenly attacked, in less than an hour he had only 900 left. Yet with these few men he managed to retreat with his wounded.

After the fall of Khartoum, having been eight months in chains and nearly starved, he was released by the khalifa on condition that he would never leave his presence and was lodged in a house next to the khalifa's. The story of his escape is full of interest.

Slatin Pasha says the khalifa in spite of reverses during recent years is still very powerful and that at Omdurman, where the khalifa's court and principal garrison is housed, there are about 400,000 persons. Strong garrisons are also maintained at other places, especially at Dongola, where it is possible that the dervishes may muster over 20,000 men.

The khalifa manufactures his own ammunition and has a quantity of machine guns and plenty of modern rifles, similar to those used by the Egyptian troops. In fact, thousands of them have been captured in battle.

FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The Cuban debate in the senate is drawing to a close and the expectation is that a final vote will be taken within a day or two. Mr. Sherman is keeping the question before the senate continuously, so that the speeches are not likely to last much longer.

Mr. Mills of Texas and Mr. Platt of Connecticut are yet to be heard, but their remarks will not be lengthy. Mr. Morgan of Alabama occupied almost the entire session Tuesday, speaking until nearly 6 o'clock at night in support of the resolutions.

It was mainly an argument, without dramatic interest. The senator severely arraigned Minister Dupuy de Lome of Spain for impropriety in criticising senators. He also cited many evidences of severities and atrocities with which Spain was prosecuting the war.

Mr. Morgan said he feared the fanaticism of Spain would lead her to take up the gauge of war no matter how mild and proper the course of congress might be.

In the House.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The house devoted the day to the bill to amend the administrative tariff act of 1890 and passed it without substantial amendment. The purpose of the bill is to strengthen the act of 1890, some weak spots having been developed during the six years it has been in operation.

One of the most important changes makes increased duties and penalties for undervaluation commence at the point of undervaluation and not at 10 per cent above the undervaluation, as provided by the present law.

During the debate Mr. Johnson (R., Cal.) asked Mr. Payne why the ways and means committee had not reported a bill reforming the tariff schedules.

"If we were simply playing to the galleries," replied Mr. Payne, "we might bring in such a bill, knowing it could not become a law. I hope to join with the gentleman from California in the Fifty-fifth congress in the enactment of a law that will furnish ample protection to American industries."

The house committee on public improvements ordered a favorable report on the bill to give California 5 per cent of the proceeds of the sale of public lands for school purposes. A favorable report was also made on Representative Gamble's bill to have the 5 per cent school land payments now authorized by law include all lands in the states and territories, whether located by settlers or otherwise or included in Indian or military reservations, the lands to be valued at $1 25 per acre.

A Technical Error Saved Him.

ROCHESTER, March 18.—Joseph S. Weir, special agent for the International Fraternal Insurance company of Baltimore, arrested several weeks ago on the charge of violating that portion of the penal code which provides that any representative of a foreign insurance company must get a license before he can lawfully solicit policies, was discharged by Judge Ernest on a technical error in the affidavit.

More X-ray Discoveries.

NEW YORK, March 18.—Several important discoveries have been made in connection with X-rays by Stephen H. Emmens of this city, who claims to have succeeded in obtaining the rays from the ordinary sunbeam, and has taken excellent pictures therewith. He has also, he believes, succeeded in reflecting the X-rays, which heretofore has been considered impossible.

Canal Companies Not Consolidated.

NEW YORK, March 18.—Mr. William Nelson Cromwell, the American counsel of the new Panama Canal company of Paris, denies that a consolidation of the Panama and Nicaragua companies has been agreed upon or is under negotiation.

Canadian Firm Assigns.

MONTREAL, March 18.—The methylated spirits and vinegar manufacturers, Michael Lefebvre & Company, have been compelled to succumb to financial difficulties. The liabilities of the firm will be something over $500,000.

Turf Winners.

At New Orleans—Gaiser, Sanguine, Ib Henry, Domingo, Old Saugus, Denver.

At Birmingham—Bridget, Linette, Belle of Niles, Adam Johnson, Gold Dust.

GREAT VICTORIES.

Nicaraguan Rebels Do Not Appear to Amount to Much.

THERE'S REJOICING IN MANAGUA

Three Towns Taken by Storm by Zelaya's Braves and Another Is Selected For Immediate Capture—The Honduras Boys Are Putting In Some Good Licks For Their Friend and Neighbor.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, March 18.—The city of Managua is in a frenzy of excitement and rejoicing over the news received of three great victories scored by the government troops Tuesday over their opponents, the Leonist rebels.

The city of Metapha was taken by storm after two days' hard fighting. The capture was attended with terrible slaughters, news from the scene placing the number of killed and wounded as high as 1,000 men. Metapha is situated in the midst of high mountains in the Setentrional department and not very far from the frontier of Honduras. It was considered the stronghold of the rebels and was relied upon by the insurgents to fall back upon as a last resort.

The rugged character of the country in which the town is located and its almost inaccessible approaches made the assault particularly hazardous and uncertain. The fall of the rebel stronghold is greeted here as a great triumph for the government cause.

The town of Mora also succumbed to Zelaya's arms with heavy rebel losses. The troops supplied by the president of Honduras to assist President Zelaya are doing active service and are in full career down the western coast of the Occidental department.

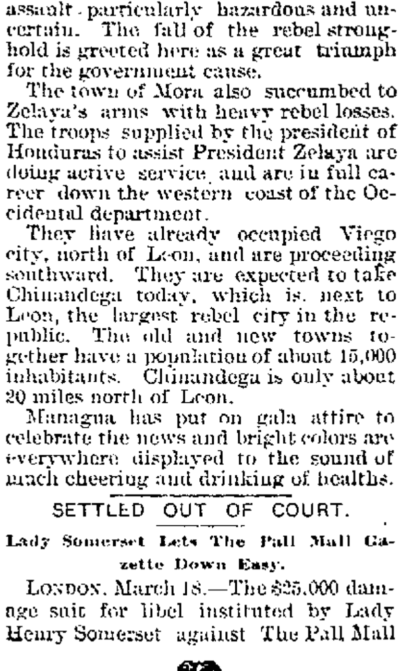
They have already occupied Viego city, north of Leon, and are proceeding southward. They are expected to take Chinandega today, which is next to Leon, the largest rebel city in the republic. The old and new towns together have a population of about 15,000 inhabitants. Chinandega is only about 20 miles north of Leon.

Managua has put on gala attire to celebrate the news and bright colors are everywhere displayed to the sound of much cheering and drinking of healths.

SETTLED OUT OF COURT.

Lady Somerset Lets The Pall Mall Gazette Down Easy.

LONDON, March 18.—The $25,000 damage suit for libel instituted by Lady Henry Somerset against The Pall Mall Gazette has been settled out of court. The Gazette is to apologize and pay the court costs.



JANE CAKEBREAD.

Old Jane Cakebread, the most notorious drunkard in the world, and who has been sentenced to prison 300 times for drunkenness, played an important part in this suit.

Lady Somerset concluded to reform old Jane and took her to her palatial home to live. It was believed she would not be able to get drink there and would finally become weaned from her alcoholic cravings.

But Jane got drunk one day and cleaned out the house, chasing everybody off the plantation. She smashed costly furniture, etc., and after she got through the house looked as though it had passed through a Japanese earthquake.

Lady Somerset had Jane adjudged insane and sent to an asylum. In referring to the matter The Pall Mall Gazette remarked that Lady Somerset was enough to drive any one insane. Hence the suit.

Important Baseball Meeting.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The representatives of the minor baseball leagues held an important meeting here at which a national organization was formed and steps taken to secure remedial action by the National League on the grievances of the minor bodies. The session was a secret one. The Western League is in the combine.

Another Spanish Victory.

HAVANA, March 18.—Five colored men who were charged with horrible assassinations of persons at Cayubos, province of Pinar del Rio, last year, are being tried here by courtmartial.

SMALL BITS OF NEWS.

Flashes From the Wires From All Quarters of the Globe.

During a snowstorm at Orel, Russia, 150 persons were frozen to death.

Edwin F. Uhl, United States ambassador to Germany, has sailed for Berlin.

The socialists turned out in Rome to greet their brethren who had been liberated from prison.

The house committee on naval affairs has decided to provide for four new battleships and 15 torpedo boats.

At Philadelphia, Captain Wiborg of the Danish steamer Horsa was sentenced to 16 months in the penitentiary and fined $300 for carrying an expedition to Cuba.

A freight ran into a passenger train on the Pennsylvania road near Easton, Pa., and Engineer Samuel Welsh and Fireman Lee Strouse, both of Philadelphia, were killed.

SOMETHING MAY HAPPEN.

France Notifies Great Britain to "Keep Off the Grass."

PARIS, March 18.—The French government up to this time has not defined its position toward the proposal to dispatch an Egyptian expedition up the Nile. There is reason to believe that the proposal came as a surprise to the French government. French statesmen had been entertaining the hope that an opening of negotiations was near at hand looking to the evacuation of Egypt by the British troops.

Next to the sovereignty of Germany over Alsace-Lorraine, probably the greatest source of irritation known to French diplomacy is the British occupation of Egypt. The present move on Great Britain's part is doubly irritating, coming as a check to hopes which French statesmen allowed themselves to entertain.

The first intimations came Tuesday of the probable course France will take in view of the new conditions in Egypt. A sensation has been caused by the announcement made by M. Berthelot, minister of foreign affairs, in the cabinet meeting that he had asked the British ambassador, the Marquis of Dufferin, for information regarding the proposed advance of British-Egyptian troops up the Nile, and had pointed out to him the serious consequences of such an advance. This warning note may be a preliminary to more decided steps.

The foreign minister's announcement was eagerly taken up in the lobbies of the chamber of deputies, and was the exclusive topic of conversation. The prevailing sentiment expressed was one of indignation at the course adopted by Great Britain, and the general feeling is that France must adopt a decisive tone in dealing with the matter.

A semiofficial statement was given out reflecting the opinion of the government, although M. Berthelot had decided to postpone making the formal statement in the chamber of deputies on the attitude of the government toward the proposed expedition.

"The proposed advance up the Nile," says this inspired utterance, "is a great surprise to this government and will serve to embitter the anti English feeling in France at a time when a better entente was promised."

TAKEN TO KENTUCKY.

Jackson and Walling Safely Landed In Newport Tuesday.

CINCINNATI, March 18.—Jackson and Walling, the indicted murderers of Pearl Bryan, are in the Newport jail. John Bitzer, the jailer, has increased the number of his guards, and the police of Newport have been instructed to exercise great vigilance.

The prisoners were first put in a sensitive cell, absolutely dark, in which were 20 telephone transmitters. In a floor above were stenographers and other witnesses. So far as hearing any communication between the prisoners it was a failure. They evidently discovered that it was a trap and maintained perfect silence.

Judge Helm announced that on next Tuesday the case would be called without the presence of the prisoners, to enable attorneys to arrange for the regular hearing.

Tuesday rounded up 45 days since the murder and 40 days since the arrest of the prisoners.

Sheriff Jule Plummer has been untiring in his efforts to detect the murderers and secure their extradition. He has spent over $400 without any assurance that the state would ever reimburse him.

The general belief is that the trial will begin next week, as the criminal court is now in session.

In the trip to Kentucky the prisoners were handcuffed to detectives, Walling to Grim and Jackson to McDermott. These detectives say that both prisoners trembled like aspen leaves as they entered Newport. All who saw them landed at the jail testify that their faces were pale as those of dead men.

Taken to Cincinnati.

BOSTON, March 18.—Colonel Merritt H. Day, who was arrested in his office here on March 3 on the charge of obtaining $14,000 by alleged false pretenses from Joseph Rhodes and Joseph Megrue in Cincinnati in July, 1892, was taken back to Cincinnati Tuesday, requisition having been waived.

Official Train Wrecked.

ST. LOUIS, March 18.—The train which left here Monday bearing officials on a tour of inspection of the St. Louis and San Francisco road, was wrecked at Rogers, Ark. Brakeman Botts was killed and the cook badly injured. The private car of the directors was demolished and the occupants shaken up, but none of them were injured.

Important Pension Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The senate committee on pensions authorized a favorable report on Senator Gallinger's bill accepting the fact that a soldier was accepted and mustered in at the time of his enlistment as proof of soundness of body and mind. The bill affects a large number of pension applications.

Attorney Pike Disbarred.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Thomas G. Pike, an attorney of Laurel, Ind., was disbarred from practice before the interior department. He is charged with irregularities in the execution of pension vouchers in signing names of claimants in their absence and also with taking illegal fees.

The Bowen Will Filed.

NEW YORK, March 18.—The will of Henry C. Bowen was filed for probate. It gives to his widow for life most of his property, real and personal, which, after her death, shall become part of his residuary estate.

The Weather.

For Ohio—Increasing cloudiness, probably followed by rain or snow; variable winds, becoming northeasterly.

For Indiana—Rain or snow in southwestern, increasing cloudiness with rain or snow in northeastern portion; northeasterly winds.

For West Virginia—Fair and slightly warmer; variable winds.

MAKING IT SURE.

Ignorance to Count For Instead of Against, This Time.

NOT MUCH CHANCE FOR IT TO LOSE

Resolution Providing For a Constitutional Convention Vote Passes the Senate Almost Unanimously—A Mark Indicating a Straight Ticket Carries With It an Affirmative Vote For the Convention.

COLUMBUS, O., March 18.—A joint resolution for a vote next year on the question of holding a constitutional convention was adopted by the senate after a lengthy discussion. Thirty senators voted for the resolution and only three against it. The resolution provides that the deputy state supervisors of election are authorized to have printed on all official ballots under each party emblem the words, "Constitutional convention—Yes," and "Constitutional convention—No."

When the words above are printed upon the official ballot the choice of the elector in the affirmative may be expressed by a cross mark in the circular space above the name of the party, in the manner of voting a straight ticket, and all tickets having a cross mark in such space shall be counted in the affirmative.

In the Senate.

COLUMBUS, O., March 17.—Bills were introduced in the senate as follows:

Mr. Jones, providing that life prisoners who have served the maximum sentence for manslaughter may make application for parole to the board of pardons, who shall, at their discretion, make recommendation of parole to the board of managers of the penitentiary.

Mr. Jones, authorizing the board of managers to parole life prisoners.

Mr. Whittlesey, providing that fines collected by the state dairy and food commissioner shall go into the general revenue fund, and requiring the commissioner to include an itemized statement of receipts and disbursements, and the attorneys fees in each suit brought by the department.

Mr. Avery, extending to municipal corporations the present provisions of the township local option law.

Mr. Clark, amending the law providing for cumulative workhouse sentences by providing that for second and third convictions the penalty shall not exceed maximum sentence for the offense, and for the fourth conviction the penalty shall be from one to three years.

Mr. Garfield restoring the old struck jury law and providing that any one may demand a struck jury.

Mr. Garfield, providing that for the discharge of attachment cases, pending the ending of the suit, where the cause of the action is for death or personal injury, the amount of the undertaking required to secure discharge of the attachment shall be left to the discretion of the court instead of being fixed at double the amount of the plaintiff's claim.

Mr. Howard, amending the law relating to certificates of partnership filed with the clerk of the court so as to provide that in cases of joint stock companies or commercial or banking partnerships the names of all the partners may be signed to the certificate by the president, secretary or cashier, and providing further that certificates of changes in partnership must be filed each year on or before the first Monday in April.

Mr. Vogt, to protect domestic relations by providing added penalties for unlawful intercourse with a husband or wife.

Mr. Shryock, to exempt assignees and parties in trust from the requirement of giving bond in appealed cases.

Bills were passed as follows:

Mr. Dana, providing that the name of a candidate shall not appear in more than one place on the Australian ballot.

Mr. Cromley, removing unconstitutional features from the 1-mile assessment law, and restoring the law as it existed two years ago.

House bill by Mr. Leland (substitute), to repeal the act preventing the use of flambeau natural gas burners in municipalities.

Mr. Laning, joint resolution for submission to vote of the question of holding a constitutional convention.

In the House.

COLUMBUS, O., March 17.—Bills were passed as follows:

Substitute for house bill by Mr. Goodale, providing for an excise tax of one-tenth of one per cent upon gross receipts of all electric light, gas, natural gas, pipe line, water works, street and steam railway and signal companies.

Mr. Bloch, amending section 3573 so as to permit established cemeteries to annex property within 100 feet of a dwelling house.

Mr. Rusler, providing for exterminating the Russian thistle.

Mr. Bell, authorizing county commissioners to contract for stationery, blanks, books and office supplies for county officers.

FREE SILVER CAMPAIGN.

Senator Blackburn and Jack Chinn Open It In Kentucky.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 18.—The free silver campaign was opened by the Blackburn people in the opera house Tuesday night. Senator Blackburn made a vigorous speech, claiming that the failure to elect a senator was a remarkable victory for free silver. Senator Bronston denounced Governor Bradley, St. John Boyle, Attorney General Taylor and Colonel Lev. Tarlton.

Jack Chinn, one of the orators of the evening, declared that it was better for the state to spend $10,000 for militia than to have to pull the sheet from some of the members and say, "Don't they look natural."

The common council passed a resolution indorsing Governor Bradley's conduct and denouncing the indignation meeting called by Mayor Julian as largely controlled by nonresidents and not representatives of the people of Frankfort.

Amended Prohibition Ticket.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 18.—Owing to withdrawals and refusals to accept places on the Prohibition state ticket the executive committee met here and made changes which leave the amended ticket as follows: Governor, J. G. Kingsbury, Indianapolis; lieutenant governor, S. J. North, Milford; attorney general, C. S. Dobbins, Shoals.

Battleship Massachusetts Steams Out.

PHILADELPHIA, March 18.—The new United States battleship Massachusetts steamed down the Delaware river Tuesday bound for the Atlantic ocean, where she will be given her builder's trial off Cape May within the next two or three days.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

DIRECTORS RE-ELECTED.

Stockholders of the Hocking Valley Hold a Meeting.

COLUMBUS, O., March 18.—The stockholders of the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo railroad re-elected as directors for three years Samuel D. Davis, Thomas F. Ryan and Charles B. Alexander of New York; and, for two years W. A. Mills—these, with five holding over, constituting the board. Mr. Davis was re-elected first vice president, Mr. Alexander second vice president, and W. A. Mills general manager. Resolutions in memory of the late President Waite were adopted. The annual report was submitted, the figures of which were made known in Wall street last week.

PECULIAR ACCIDENT.

Celluloid Comb Becomes Ignited With Serious Results.

ALLIANCE, O., March 18.—Miss Maud Hoover was sitting near an open grate at her home, when a celluloid comb which she wore in her hair ignited, and in an instant her head was enveloped in flames. Her cries attracted her mother, but before the flames were extinguished her hair was all burned off and her head and face badly blistered. Her condition is critical.

New Incorporations.

COLUMBUS, O., March 18.—The Noah's Ark company, Fostoria, capital stock, $25,000; the Model Laundry company, Cincinnati, increase of capital stock from $12,000 to $25,000; the Superb club of Cincinnati; the Mazzini Republican League of Cincinnati; Ada lodge, No. 427, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Ada.

Has Two Wives.

TIFFIN, O., March 18.—It has been discovered that Edward Shriver, who escaped from jail at Latty last week and was captured in Fostoria Saturday, was married a second time without securing a divorce from his first wife, a resident of Fostoria. He will be prosecuted for bigamy.

Father Robinson Drowned.

CINCINNATI, March 18.—A man was seen to fall or jump into the river from a barge at the foot of Baymiller street. The body was soon recovered and identified as that of Father A. Robinson, who came here from southern Indiana about six weeks ago.

A Detective Held.

COLUMBUS, O., March 18.—Detective Pete Murphy was held under $100 bond for his appearance in Justice Roach's court next Monday for assault and battery on Moses Sanders at Governor Bushnell's reception at the Chittenden hotel.

Cost Him Seven Years.

LIMA, O., March 18.—John Jones was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary. As the bailiff led him out he assaulted the officer, and the judge promptly added seven years to his sentence.

Fell In With the Wrong Crowd.

GREEN, O., March 18.—Earl Richard was a regular attendant at a revival, became converted and also a raving maniac. His hallucination is that the Lord has commanded him to kill his wife and child.

Want Their Money.

PORTSMOUTH, O., March 18.—The creditors of the defunct Citizens' Savings bank are making a desperate effort to get their money.

Three More Cases.

LEIY, O., March 18.—Three more cases of smallpox have developed at the Simmons residence, making five in all.

Lost Both Legs.

LONDON, O., March 18.—William Cosborne of Lilly Chapel fell under a train here and both legs were cut off.

A Widow Suicides.

GALLIPOLIS, O., March 18.—Mrs. Minerva DeWitt, widow, drowned herself in Raccoon creek.

Extending Brandy Exemption.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The senate committee on finance authorized a favorable report on the house bill amending section 3251 of the revised statutes so as to extend the exemption in the matter of tax on brandy to the manufacturers of brandy made from pears, pineapples, oranges, apricots and berries. It now applies only to brandy made from apples, peaches and grapes.

Where Is Ex-Consul Waller?

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Nothing is known at the state department of the detention in prison in France of ex-Consul Waller as suggested by a Paris newspaper. The records of the department show that he was released Feb. 23, or at least Ambassador Eustis so advised Secretary Olney by cable, and it was presumed that he had started for the United States some time ago.

Still Stuck In the Ice.

ERIE, Pa., March 18.—The car ferryboat Shenango No. 1 is still in the same ice floe in which she is bound. Mate Isaacs and the three seamen who came ashore at Northeast succeeded in reaching the boat with a sledge of provisions.

Marshall Defeated by Dixon.

BOSTON, March 18.—Dixon defeated Marshall in seven rounds.

TO SHORTEN TRIALS.

A FEW GOOD SUGGESTIONS BY JUDGE PAYNE.

Thinks Lawsuits Are Too Long and Costly. Would Give Presiding Judge a Vote In Deciding on a Verdict—He Should Stop a Trial When Case Is Not Made.

John Barton Payne makes the following suggestions to shorten trials:

First.—Absolutely no conversation between attorneys across the table.

Second.—Absolutely no discussion of the admissibility of evidence unless the court indicates a desire to have it argued.

Third.—Limitation of arguments. It is a remarkable case that cannot be argued in 60 minutes on each side.

Fourth.—As to verdicts. If a verdict ought not to stand, the court should set it aside. There ought always to be 13 men in the jury box. If there ought to be a verdict and the finding of the jury is excessive, the court should ask the plaintiff to remit enough to make it a fair verdict, and if he refuse the judge should set the verdict aside.

Fifth.—When it is manifest to the court that a plaintiff has not made out a case, the bench ought to take the responsibility of stopping the trial right there.

All lawyers of experience and all judges fit for the bench will concur in these suggestions. Exception will undoubtedly be taken to the third. Judge Payne might more accurately have said that it is a remarkable case that cannot be argued in 30 minutes on each side.

When Judge Payne says that there ought always to be 13 men in the jury box, he means that the presiding judge should have a voice in determining whether or not a verdict should stand.

The fifth suggestion is most important. Failure of a presiding judge to stop a trial when it is manifest that the plaintiff has not made out a case is one of the chief causes of the costly and profligate carriage of appeals to higher courts, wasting their time and working grievous injustice to litigants and the taxpayers.

In making these suggestions Judge Payne was not censorious of either bench or bar in any personal or professional or official sense. He was in truth only voicing what oft is thought but ne'er has been so frankly and manfully expressed. The entire bench and the competent bar would prefer to have these suggestions become the rule of the courts. It remains with the bench to enact them into rule if it shall so please.

There is not the slightest doubt that the judges would favor such a rule and that nothing but timidity or modesty on their part as individuals has prevented them from taking action to this end. The business, however, of the bench ought to be considered too grave and responsible to be subject to individual timidity.

These suggestions should become, in effect, law for the courts.—Chicago Times-Herald.

To Control Steamship Business.

CHICAGO, March 18.—A meeting was held between the transcontinental lines and the advisory committee of the emigrant clearing house for the purpose of arranging a system of controlling the eastbound steamship business in some such manner as the emigrant traffic is now managed by the New York clearing house.

Acquittal Complete.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 18.—Dr. Brown is acquitted of the charges of adultery and unministerial conduct.

MARKET REPORTS.

Grain and Stock Quotations For March 17.

New York.

Beef—Family, $10 00@12 00; extra mess, $7 50@8 00; packed, $9 00@11 00. Cut meats—Pickled bellies, 5¼@5c; pickled shoulders, 4¼c; pickled hams, 8¼@9c. Lard—Western steam, $5 60. Pork—Old mess, $10 00@10 50; family, $11 00@11 00; short clear, $11 50@12 50.

Butter—Western dairy, 10@16c; do creamery, 12@23c; do factory, 9@14c; Elgins, 21c; imitation creamery, 11½@16½c; state dairy, 18@23c; creamery, 20@23c. Cheese—State large, 6@10½c; small, 6@10½c; part skims, 3@5c; full skims, 2@2½c. Eggs—State and Pennsylvania, 11½@11½c; western fresh, 11c. Wheat—75¼c. Corn—35½c. Rye—41@47c. Oats—25¼c.

Chicago.

Cattle—Fair to best beeves, $3 50@4 70; stockers and feeders, $2 75@3 75; mixed cows and bulls, $1 60@4 70; Texans, $3 00@4 00; western, $2 75@3 70.

Hogs—Light, $3 95@4 15; rough packing and shipping, $3 85@3 95; mixed and butchers', $3 95@4 10; heavy packing and shipping, $3 85@4 10; pigs, $2 25@3 15.

Sheep—Natives, $3 00@3 70; western, $3 00@3 60; Texans, $1 00@2 70. Lambs—$1 00@4 65.

Wheat—61¼c. Corn—29½c. Oats—19c. Rye—35½c.

Buffalo.

Cattle—Market steady.

Hogs—Yorkers, $4 20@4 25; roughs, common to good, $2 60@3 25; medium and heavies, $4 15@4 20; pigs, $4 15@4 20.

Sheep and lambs—Extras, $2 25@2 70; good prime, $2 25@3 00; common, $2 00@2 25; choice lambs, $4 60@4 90. Veal calves, $5 65@5 40.

Pittsburg.

Cattle—Prime, $4 40@4 50; fair to good butchers', $3 80@4 10; bulls, stags and cows, $1 50@3 50.

Hogs—Heavy, $4 00@4 10; medium, 4 20@4 25; pigs, $4 35@4 45.

Sheep and lambs—Choice sheep, $2 75@3 85; common, $1 00@3 15; choice lambs, $4 05@4 80; exports, $3 00@3 50.

Cincinnati.

Wheat—No. 2 red, 71½c. Corn—No. 2 mixed, 29c. Oats—No. 2 mixed, 22½@23c. Rye—No. 2, 41c.

Lard—$5 10@5 12½. Bulk meats—$5 15. Bacon—$6 00.

Hogs—$3 55@4 10. Cattle—$2 50@4 15. Sheep—$2 00@3 75. Lambs—$3 50@4 75.

Toledo.

Wheat—69c. Corn—No. 2 mixed, 28c. Oats—No. 2 white, 19½c. Rye—40c. Cloverseed—$4 45.

PUPILS ENTERTAIN.

A LARGE AUDIENCE PRESENT AT ST. MARY'S CHURCH TUESDAY NIGHT.

An Interesting Program of Exercises Rendered by the Little Folks of St Mary's Schools—Notes on the Efforts of the Participants.

A large audience greeted the pupils of St. Mary's schools at their entertainment, given at the church Tuesday evening, and all seemed well pleased with the affair.

The church had been tastefully decorated for the occasion. A stage was arranged from the communion rail to the rear of the sanctuary, and at the rear of this stood the altar, which had been draped in white and trimmed in garlands of green. A beautiful harp of evergreen was arranged just under a picture of St. Patrick, while across the top of the sanctuary a band of green was strung.

The entertainment opened with Miss Mary Tallon at the organ and a chorus of pupils, who rendered a hymn, "St Patrick." There were over fifty voices in this chorus, and it was very well received by the audience.

The next number was one of the happy hits of the evening, "Why we Have no Columbuses Now," a dialogue by the boys of the fifth and sixth grades. The youngsters each had a part, and bemoaned the fact that they could not get a start like Columbus, but in the course of the dialogue it was explained why there were no Columbuses, and at the close was greeted with a storm of applause.

M. James Dee read a biography of St Patrick. Mr D. is a member of the class of 1896, and his paper Tuesday night gave evidence of much careful thought and he brought out several new facts in preparing his subject.

Anna Keevan recited "The Spider," and was followed by Patrick J. Monohon in a recitation entitled "Advance." Both were greeted with applause as they left the stage, as was also "King Brian's Vision," by Margaret Kelly.

Joseph Guthery sang the "Shamrock of Glenmore." The youth was attired in a suit of green and white, and his solo was one of the best features of the entertainment, and as he bowed to the audience at the close of his song was loudly applauded.

Dennis Molloy recited the "Flag and the Cross" to the satisfaction of his hearers, and was followed by the girls of the grammar grade in dumb bell exercises. The young ladies wore dresses of green and white, and went through quite a number of maneuvers with dumb bells.

Timothy P. Clary recited a story of "Swanage Bay," and as an elocutionist he is entertaining. The audience appreciated his efforts, and were long and loud in their applause.

Nora Kelly recited the "Harp of Tara," while the organ softly pealed forth the notes of the song.

"The Joshua of 1776," was recited by James Dee, and in a very clever manner, too.

Margaret Lawrence rendered the vocal solo, "Vale of Avoca." Little Miss Lawrence has a sweet voice, and her rendition of the song was one of the very best numbers on the program.

The closing number was a recitation in chorus by the young ladies of the High school, entitled "Famine." They were dressed in white, and it made a very pretty close to the program of the evening. Those taking part were the Misses Alice Burgess, Josephine Walsh, Agnes Dwyer, Mary Lawrence, Sarah Cusic, Kate Greaney, Nellie Ballinger, Nellie Lawrence, Mary Kelly and Nellie Kelly.

MUST FEEL BAD.

A prominent citizen said a competitor told him, Stoltz bo't $50 bicycles and sold 'em for $75. Dear brother, just reverse that or upset it, as you like. That's us. We don't use upset gas pipe hubs. We do sell a $75 bicycle for $40. Hubs turned from forgings. 1 C. C. STOLTZ.

THE BLIND RACKET

An Intoxicated Tramp Runs Amuck While In This City Tuesday.

An intoxicated tramp endeavored to work the blind sympathy racket on the citizens of Marion Tuesday night. Early in the evening he took a seat in a stairway and held out his hat to passers-by as if he was blind. Later he dropped into the stairway of Dr. Wells and was working the same racket. Officer Clapsaddle happened along about that time and noticed the fellow and made up his mind that he could see as well as anybody. About that time Officer Smith came along and they got him out of the stairway and he was taken to the station house.

He was very drunk and refused to tell his name. He had no money and this morning Marshal Blain released him and ordered him to make tracks that would lead across the corporation limits as soon as possible.

AN EARLY CONVENTION

Is Anticipated by the Republicans of Marion County.

In all probability Marion county Republicans will hold an early convention. Inasmuch as the Democracy will make nominations by the primary system, at the spring election, there is a feeling among Republicans that they should get their ticket in the field earlier than under other circumstances. The out-of-town representatives were unanimously in favor of an early convention, and the central committee has recommended that the nominations be made along about the first week in May. It is likely that the executive committee will soon issue a call accordingly.

FIRST PATRIOT KILLED.

Diary of the Daughter of John Hicks Discovered In Minneapolis.

There lives today in this city a grandson of John Hicks, the first man killed in the war of the Revolution, and one of the first minute men awakened from his sleep by the warning given by Paul Revere on the night of the latter's famous ride. This grandson of John Hicks, George Pierce Hicks, lives with his son-in-law, Holman R. Drew, at Girard and Summit avenues, and is now in his eighty-eighth year, though still erect and in full possession of all his faculties. A reporter called on Mr. Hicks and found him a very pleasant, white haired old gentleman, who was pleased to give the reporter all the information he could. He produced a voluminous diary, kept by his mother, and which contained much information of value concerning the times immediately succeeding the great war. At one point in the diary the connection of Mr Hicks' grandfather John Hicks with the incident of Paul Revere's ride is related. The Hicks of Revolutionary times was one of the first minute men to be awakened by that famous messenger. With the others he sprang into his clothes, took up his gun and ran to guard the bridge at Lexington. He was the first man killed and is none other than the person immortalized by Longfellow in his poem, "Paul Revere's Ride," thus.

And one was safe and asleep in his bed
Who at the bridge would be first to fall,
Who that day would be lying dead,
Pierced by a British musket ball.

Zachariah Hicks was a son of that John Hicks and an uncle to the present George Hicks. At the time of the breaking out of the Revolution he was just 15 years old. He, too, took up arms with the revolutionists and did valiant service for his country. He also fought at the famous battle of Lexington, where his father died. He was afterward promoted to the position of marshal and entered Boston with General Washington, when the great leader was escorted into that city in 1789.

An interesting historical note is made to the effect that Revere was a copper founder, and in the scrapbook, supplementary to the diary, is a reproduction of a newspaper cut made by Revere, representing the massacre of the patriots in Boston by the British soldiers in 1770. It is a very creditable piece of work, surprisingly so when the incipient condition of the art of making newspaper cuts at that time is taken into consideration.—Minneapolis Tribune.

The Need of Permanent Arbitration.

The immediate duty before the conservative forces of England and America is to organize for the establishment of a high class continuous board of international arbitration. In this matter the lead may well be taken by the representatives of that religion which is "first pure, then peaceable." With the aid of the great educational institutions and of the vast commercial interests of the two lands, and in the present revived attention to the subject, it ought to be an easy matter to get parliament's assent to the opinion already formally expressed by the congress of the United States in favor of the principle of arbitration. What is needed is a permanent system in place of the piecemeal and haphazard examples to which we are accustomed, admirable as their results have already proved.

Once established between England and America, such a system would gradually spread among the nations of Europe, the more rapidly because of the general conviction that another continental war would show a climax of horrors. Sooner or later arbitration would be followed by disarmament, which is the logical sequence of no other premise, and yet will be the turning point of the continent toward true democracy and progress. However near or far the ultimate acceptance of the idea, it would, as between us and our English cousins, take the sting out of the viper of war, to which, like the husbandman in the fable, nations too carelessly give the warmth and nourishment of the hearthstone. In the knowledge that disputes would be automatically settled by an impartial tribunal, it would no longer be possible to play a boisterous tune upon a people by pulling out the stop of "patriotism." And it is not too much to hope that in the spread of this idea the whole earth would at last realize the great laureate's noble vision of

The parliament of man, the federation of the world.

Herein lies a great opportunity for the English speaking race to lead mankind to the glorious destiny of peace. It is a passion to kindle the imagination and the heart.—Century.

A Story Sol Smith Russell Tells.

Oliver Optic and myself were called to lecture in a New Hampshire village. A committeeman called and said: "Wantin to save expense on printin programmes, I'll announce the pieces if you'll tell me how they come in."

I explained that Optic and myself would alternate in our readings—Optic to begin, I to end with my sketches of character. He stood at the side of the stage and said: "Oh, yes, oh, yes! The entertainment for the benefit of Dodge post will begin by readin an original story by Oliver Optic, otherwise William T. Adams. Ice cream at the back of the hall 10 cents a dish."

After the reading the committee said: "We will now have Mr. Sol Smith Russell in his comic [illegible]. You have all heard of Comical Brown, but Mr. Russell [illegible]." And while the audience were laughing over my efforts the committee came to my dressing room and said, "They're takin [illegible] their rubbers."

And so he announced each selection on our programme, saying just before the closing piece,

"Oh, yes, oh, yes! Thankin the audience on behalf of the Dodge post for [illegible] the lecture [illegible] with Mr. Russell [illegible]. Ice cream at the back of the hall reduced to 5 cents a dish."—Philadelphia Times.

CONGRESSMEN RUINED

Capitol Drinking Saloons Make Drunkards' Graves.

EFFORTS TO ENFORCE THE LAW.

Two Interesting Old Men—Senator Palmer and Ex-Governor Boutwell—American Vandalism—Some Think It Is No Crime to Destroy Government Property.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Special.—Congressman Little of Arkansas is the leader of a crusade in favor of enforcing the law which prohibits the sale of intoxicating liquors in the United States capitol. While there is little probability that he will succeed in his crusade most people believe the law should be enforced. That it is violated every minute of the day any one can see. In both the restaurants of the capitol, that at the house end and in the senate wing of the big white capitol building, liquors of all sorts are freely sold. No attempt at concealment is made, and these congressional liquor shops do not pay a license fee to the District government. They are maintained under the direct and immediate patronage of congress itself. Probably a greater amount of liquor is sold every day in either of these places than in any other saloon in Washington. At any moment one may go to the house restaurant and see members of congress or employees taking drinks. There is no bar, but it is only necessary for one to sit down at convenient little tables and order what he wants. It is not even required that one order articles of food.

Ruined by Drink.

Many employees of congress and not a few members have been ruined at these capitol drinking saloons. The writer could name half a dozen members of the house who in the past five years have literally gone to drunkards' graves on account of the associations and habits formed here. There is a constant temptation to drink. One is continually meeting his friends and receiving invitations to imbibe. This is as true of the young men who serve the house in various capacities as it is of the members themselves. It is not pleasant to see a score of men sitting about these little tables in the middle of the day drinking cocktails and straights. Nor is it an edifying spectacle when members of congress, who should be an example to others, drink so much during the afternoon that they are incapacitated from attendance to their duties. Yet such cases are of daily occurrence. Fortunately there is not as much drinking about the capitol as there was in former times, but there is still entirely too much, and it is too public. It is impossible for a stranger in the city to take his wife or the members of his family to one of these restaurants without having drinking bouts thrust before their eyes. It is only now and then that anything grossly objectionable occurs, but in the opinion of some of the members of congress such things should not be at all in a building owned by the government and dedicated to the use of the national legislature and the supreme court.

Law Violated.

The law on the subject is very plain, but no one appears to care for its enforcement. The proprietors of the restaurants make more money out of their bars than they do out of their cafes. Probably if they were forced to give up the sale of drinks they would find it necessary to raise the prices of their food dishes or sacrifice their profits. These congressional restaurants are exceedingly profitable, and there is always a struggle to obtain the franchise. The government gives the rooms rent free, including kitchens and storehouses. It furnishes the light and heat free of charge. There are no licenses or taxes to pay. It is charged that even the cost of repairs to the ranges and other apparatus and renewals of utensils are defrayed out of the contingent fund.

On the floor of the senate a few days ago two interesting old men were seen in close conversation. One was Senator Palmer of Illinois, but few observers knew who the other was. "Why," said one gentleman, "this proves the truth of the old saying that fame quickly flies away. That man is ex-Governor Boutwell of Massachusetts. He is 78 years old. Before he was governor he was in the state legislature. Of 22 governors who succeeded him in Massachusetts only 4 besides himself are now living. He was state banking commissioner. He assisted in the organization of the Republican party. He was a delegate to the convention that nominated Lincoln for president. He was a member of the famous peace conference which met in this city during the war. He organized the internal revenue bureau. He served in congress and was chairman of the committee that tried to impeach President Andrew Johnson. He was secretary of the treasury. He was senator from Massachusetts. He was an overseer of Harvard university. He codified the statutes of the United States by appointment of President Hayes. He represented the United States before the French claims commission. And yet people have to ask who he is!"

Senator Palmer was a member of the peace conference too. It was there he and ex-Governor Boutwell became fast friends. The two men are about the same age, there being only a few months' difference. Like Boutwell, Palmer entered public life as a member of the legislature. He also afterward became governor. He came to congress [illegible]. What a large part of the history of the last half century in the United States these two men could write from their personal experiences and observations!

Disgraceful Visitors.

A peculiar phase of American human nature is its proneness to vandalism. The officials of the senate have discovered that it is not safe to leave the chamber open to visitors during recess. The senate is not [illegible] Pieces have been [illegible] [illegible]

WALTER WELLMAN.

WOES OF A RESTAURANT KEEPER.

His Napkins and Even His Casters Carried Off by Customers.

It was during the second half of the rush for dinner in a restaurant near Washington market, where several thousands persons are fed daily, when a great clamor arose for napkins, and waiters rushed about gathering up what few could be found on the tables and distributing these, and others were dispatched to the laundry for more. Henry, the head waiter, went around meantime trying to pacify the people, who were angry and declaring that it was a shame that the house couldn't give a man a napkin to wipe his mouth with. Some customers fell back upon the time honored custom of the neighborhood and used the corners of the tablecloths in lieu of the missing napkins.

"It's a curious and an annoying matter how we run out of napkins every little while," said Henry. "You might suppose that because they are laundered so frequently they disappear in the regular way by wearing out, but that is not true. You will seldom see napkins in a restaurant which show the effect of wear. They go because they are stolen. This is true not only of such popular restaurants as this, but also of every restaurant in this city. Who takes them I do not know. All we know is that they disappear regularly, and our supposition is that some are carried off by people who deliberately intend to steal them and others by persons who put them into their pockets by mistake. I know one such person as this. It was a woman of undoubted honesty, but it was a joke among the members of her own family that she never dined at a hotel or restaurant without carrying off a napkin which she had unconsciously stuffed into her pocket. We got 18 dozen big dinner napkins a few weeks ago. Within three weeks they had all disappeared but five dozen, and now there isn't one in the house.

"Tableware goes in the same way sometimes. A little while ago we got eight dozen of these salt and pepper casters." Here Henry pointed to some neat little cut glass casters with silver plated tops. "We put them on the tables during the time the wagon boys were coming in here for breakfast last fall, just before they would start out to sell their day's buyings on the streets. 'Hully gee!' they would say. 'That's a pretty nice thing. I guess I'll swipe it just for luck—see?' And when they left every day we would miss a few casters. Five dozen of them were lost within a few weeks."—New York Sun.

HIDING HER DIAMONDS.

Take a Lesson From the Woman Who Put Hers In Her Old Shoes.

A group of Washington women had been telling each other where they hid their treasures from possible thieves. One used her pillowcase, a second had a pocket on her stocking, another the lining of her picture hat, when a third said she always tucked things in her old shoes.

"Then you want to take warning from the experience of a friend of mine," said Mrs. Tarsney of Missouri. "She had beautiful diamond rings, ornaments, earrings and other articles, and when an epidemic of burglaries came along she took to hiding her diamonds in her oldest shoes. One night she was awakened by burglars down stairs. She thought if they heard some one moving about they would take fright and run away without attempting to come up where she was. So she went to the head of the stairs, but the burglars kept on and didn't mind her in the least. She hurried back into her room, caught up the first articles that came handy and sent them over the balusters. After they had left her hand she was struck with horror to discover her old shoes tumbling down the stairs, attended by a shower of her diamonds. Luckily the shoes did the work. The burglars didn't stop to investigate, and the woman had strength enough to gather up her jewels, all of which she found except one earring. The next day the maids had to sweep the entire floor to discover that. But she doesn't use her old shoes as diamond safes since."—Philadelphia Press.

A Result of Fortune Telling.

The girls employed in one of the big department stores of New York amuse themselves during lunch hour by telling each other's fortunes in teacups. "Yettie," said one of them the other day, peering intently into a teacup, "is going to die an old maid. She will be taken away from home over the water somewhere. She will go out of her mind. She—I can't read any more." Then the gong sounded and the chattering workers scattered. Today Yettie is at home a raving maniac. She cries out that she don't want to be sent over the water. No one can quiet her fears nor exorcise the evil spirit born of the folly of fortune telling. But a new rule has been posted in the lunch room of the big store.

Pleasures of Playing "If."

Mr. Ferry—Why on earth do you spend so much time running around pricing things you have no notion of buying?

Mrs. Ferry—For the same reason, I suppose, that you sit around reading the sporting column of the paper and figuring up how much you might have won if you were a betting man. It is a sort of mental diversion.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Osculation Explained at Last.

"What makes you women kiss when you meet?"

"It is a sort of apology in advance for what we mean to say about each other after we part."—Indianapolis Journal.

To the thinker, the most trifling external object often suggests ideas which extend, link after link, from earth to heaven.—Bulwer.

The annual [illegible] at [illegible] 000 tons of sized paper.

VENEZUELA'S SHEPHERD BIRD.

It Is Called the Yakamik and Is as Good as a Dog For Caring For a Flock.

The natives of Venezuela and adjoining countries on the north side of the river Amazon often avail themselves of the services of a native crane to care for their poultry, and also in the place of collies or shepherd dogs used by North Americans and Europeans to guard and herd their domestic animals.

This remarkable bird, which the Indians call yakamik and ornithologists Psophia crepitans, is found in a wild state in the great forests that lie between the northern coasts of South America and the Amazon river, particularly in Venezuela and British Guiana. The birds never leave the forests unless shot or captured. They travel about in flocks of from 100 to 200, in search of the berries, fruits and insects upon which they subsist. Their usual gait is a slow and stately march, but they enliven themselves from time to time by leaping up into the air, executing eccentric and fantastic waltzes, and striking the most absurd and preposterous attitudes. If pursued they endeavor to save themselves by running, for their flight is so weak, according to Schomburgh, that when they attempt to fly over a body of water of any considerable width they are often obliged to drop upon it and save themselves by swimming. When alarmed, they utter the peculiar cry which has obtained for them their name of trumpeters. The sound is something like that produced by a person endeavoring to shout the syllables "tow, tow, tow, tow, tow, tow," with his mouth shut, or the doleful noise made by children on New Year's with their trumpets. The yakamiks usually deposit their eggs in a hollow in the ground, often at the foot of a tree.

A nest generally contains ten eggs of a pale green color. The young birds follow their mothers as soon as they are hatched, but do not lose their pretty downy covering until several weeks old. The yakamiks are very readily tamed, and prove valuable servants to the Indians, who domesticate them, and as they are courageous and will protect animals intrusted to their care at every risk to themselves, even dogs are obliged to yield to their authority. They may be trusted with the care of a flock of sheep or domestic fowls, and every morning will drive the ducks and poultry to their feeding places and, carefully collecting any stragglers, bring them safely home at night. A yakamik soon learns to know and to obey the voice of its master, follows him, when permitted, wherever he goes, and appears delighted at receiving his caresses. It repines at his absence and welcomes his return, and is extremely jealous of any rival. Should any dog or cat approach it flies at it with the utmost fury, and attacking it with wings and beak drives it away.

It presents itself regularly during meals, from which it chases all domestic animals, and even the negroes who wait on the table, if it is not well acquainted with them, and only asks for a share of the eatables after it has driven away all who might aspire to a favorable notice from the family. It appreciates favor in the same proportion as it is jealous of sharing them with others, and manifests its joy and affection by the most extravagant capers and gesticulations. When the animals of which it has charge are shut up for the night the yakamik roosts upon some shed or tree near at hand to be ready to take its place as keeper as soon as they are let out in the morning. One quality that makes it valuable is its sense of location, which is perfect; however far it may wander with the flocks or herds it guards, it never fails to find its way home at night, driving before it all the creatures intrusted to its care.

It is strange that several species of South American birds of different genera should share with the yakamik its instinct of guarding and taking care of domestic animals. One of these is the crested screamer (Dicholophus cristatus), another the horned chavna (Chavna chavaria), which is often domesticated as a poultry keeper by the natives.—Popular Science News.

ST. VITUS DANCE.

A Physician Prescribes Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine.

Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.:
My daughter Mattie aged 14, was afflicted last spring with St. Vitus dance and nervousness, her entire right side was numb and nearly paralyzed. We consulted a physician

and he prescribed Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine [illegible]

Dr. Miles' Remedies Restore Health.

Thread a Needle

With poor thread, and notice how many knots, kinks, and ravels there are to catch in the eye. Small in themselves, and yet large enough to cause no end of vexation. Use

Willimantic★Star Thread

and notice how smooth, strong, and even it is. It's always the same from beginning to end. Imperfections are made impossible by the most perfect methods and the most scrupulous care. Ask your dealer for it. [illegible] six spools of thread any color or number together with [illegible] ready wound, and an interesting book on thread

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ONE NEWSPAPER WHICH PRINTS THE MOST NEWS OF ALL.

THERE are Papers which are worth what they cost, and Papers which are worth more than they cost: Papers which would be dear at any price, and Papers which are GOOD as well as CHEAP, and there is

ONE NEWSPAPER WHICH IS THE GREATEST BARGAIN OF ALL.

THERE are people who read ONE Paper, people who read ANOTHER Paper, and people who read SEVERAL Papers. If YOU want to buy more than one, it is your privilege, but YOU will not find it necessary if YOU will wisely subscribe for the

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s His Views on Newspaper Affairs.

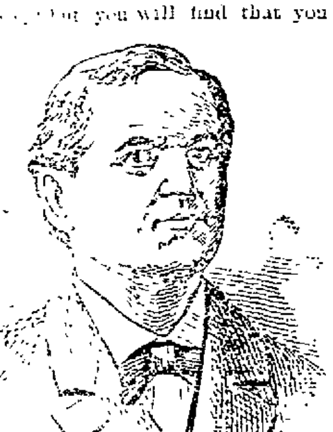
OF ONE CENT PAPERS.

How He Reduced the Price of … Democrat to Less Than the … White Paper—Chat With a Not… ournalist.

Correspondence.]

March 17.—Joseph B. Mc- … of the fortunate Ameri- … have become identified … with their papers that … credit for all the clev … they publish. Whenever an … paragraph appears in … mocrat the readers of that … each other in the ribs and … Joe McCullagh's.'' This … ty, of course, to the edi- … the paper.

… want to say anything in … self,'' said Mr. McCullagh … but you will find that you



JOSEPH B. M'CULLAGH.

… judge a man's politics by the … he is reading The Globe-Dem- … If he is reading The Republic, … you can feel sure he is a Dem- …''

From Then to Now.

… was said in a long conversation … I had with Mr. McCullagh in … torial den at the top of the big … Democrat building, and he was … ing me about the recent reduc- … the price of the St. Louis papers … cent each. The den Mr. McCullagh … during his working hours now … different from the one in which … when I went to him just 12 years … ask for a place on the local staff … paper and to take my first as- … ment. The old den was in a build- … Fourth and Pine streets two … east of the structure into which … paper moved a few years ago. The … room was a dingy square apart- … on the second floor looking on … street, ill lighted and equipped … well worn furniture. There was … of this furniture, and it was … hidden under dusty stacks of … papers and manuscripts. On the … rial desk there was a clear space … enough to afford a rest for one … McCullagh's hands, and on this … wrote his editorial matter, holding … paper in place with his left hand. … he wanted to ask a visitor to sit … he usually had to sweep a pile of … from the seat of a chair to make … for him.

… those days I thought I could run … paper about as well as Mr. McCul- … and I half suspect he knew it. … have changed. The editor of The … Democrat sits in a well lighted, … equipped office on the sev- … of one of the finest buildings … Louis. The vagrant newspaper … little contribution still litter … and cover chairs and tables, … is a clear space about the desk, … chair—a very comfortable chair … ready for immediate occupancy. … I know now that I could not … The Globe-Democrat 12 years … at any period of the intervening … which observation and experi- … have been teaching me what amaz- … abilities are required for the suc- … management of a great newspa-

But One Creator.

… was an impression in the local … of The Globe-Democrat 12 years … a certain rivalry existed between … editing room and the editorial … of that paper for the credit of … made it the leading newspaper … the Mississippi. The manager … was thought to have an … had ''made'' The Globe … and even the modest advertis- … was credited with saying that … never would have amounted … without him. To the read- … paper there has been but one … however. The business office … have changed hands a hundred … and the people who swore by … or ''The G.-D.,'' as it is … usually called, would never … it. But Mr. McCullagh has … following which, as he said, … to people of one political … All its readers swear by the … daily,'' as its editor … it, and if you meet one … New York or Washington he … sure to shake some famous … your face and say, ''Why, … are not half so good … Democrat.'' I have heard … great many Democrats and … well.

… people of St. Louis were … in the morning pa- … only two in this city. … German dailies—that their … reduced at one jump … cent. They could not … why the reduction was … they don't understand it yet.

Mr. McCullagh told me frankly that The Globe-Democrat came down because The Republic did.

''The Republic,'' he said, ''is a class paper.'' And it was in connection with this statement that he spoke of the fact that his own paper was read by people belonging to both parties. ''What The Republic had to gain by reducing the price I don't understand. I had been fighting a reduction in this office for a long time, but when I heard The Republic was going to reduce its price I made arrangements to come out with a like announcement at the same time. I wrote a brief double leaded editorial and gave it to the foreman of the composing room Wednesday night. Then I made arrangements to have a man get an early copy of The Republic every morning. I told the foreman I thought the announcement would probably be made Sunday, to take effect Monday. And so it happened. I went home at my customary hour Saturday night, and when I looked through the paper Sunday morning I saw the announcement that the price would be reduced the next day.''

Just a Little Fun.

Then Mr. McCullagh came down town and wrote an editorial for Monday's paper accusing The Republic of following the lead of The Globe-Democrat in reducing its price. He did not do this for the purpose of deceiving any one, but simply to have a little fun with the enemy—to see him fume and fret and protest. Mr. McCullagh is apparently never so happy as when he is provoking and aggravating the editor of The Republic.

Mr. McCullagh told me he had figured the cost of the white paper in the Saturday edition of The Globe-Democrat, which has an eight page supplement, and it was greater than the wholesale price of the newspaper. The paper cost 62 cents for 100 copies, and the wholesale price of The Globe-Democrat is one-half cent a copy, or 50 cents per hundred. The other weekday issues are not so large, but the half cent for which they sell hardly pays the cost of the paper on which they are printed. The Globe-Democrat, Mr. McCullagh says, has increased its circulation 50 per cent by the reduction in price, but the increase adds to the deficiency instead of lessening it. The presswork and the postage increase with increase in circulation, and when the price paid for each copy hardly equals the cost of the paper it cannot be as great as the entire cost of getting out the journal, including press work, postage, telegraph bill, salary list, etc. It is clear, then, that only an increase in the amount of advertising will make The Globe-Democrat whole on its recent venture. And Mr. McCullagh says there is a mistaken idea commonly accepted about the relation of advertising to circulation.

''Before I came to St. Louis,'' he said to me, ''I edited The Republican in Chicago for a time. The Chicago Times was at that time by far the biggest newspaper in the west. But it used to come out day after day with a very small amount of advertising, much less than The Tribune, though it had four times The Tribune's circulation. Storey did not care very much, because he had other ways of getting money. But I was surprised that The Times had so small a share of advertising, and, meeting the advertising manager of Field, Leiter & Co. one day, I spoke to him about it. He told me his firm advertised in The Tribune simply because The Tribune reached the people whose custom they wanted.''

Chicago Newspapers.

I asked Mr. McCullagh if he thought there was any likelihood that the Chicago papers would go back to 2 cents or more, and he said it was possible, but no one could tell, because Mr. Medill was a very positive man and very likely to stick to the course he had marked out.

Mr. McCullagh expressed great interest in Mr. Kohlsaat's Chicago venture, but said he thought The Times-Herald was shooting a little over the heads of its readers on its editorial page. That class of literature, he thinks, may find a reading public in New York, but not in Chicago, or, in fact, in any western city. He commented on the fact that the loss to The Times-Herald and Tribune in Chicago from the reduction in price must be greater than that of The Globe-Democrat, because the Chicago journals were printed on paper of a better quality. The Times Herald, in fact, made its reputation and secured its circulation originally because of the fine paper on which it was printed.

''I wonder if the Cincinnati Enquirer has changed its price yet?'' said Mr. McCullagh, wheeling around in his chair and picking up a pile of newspapers. ''No,'' he added as he found the Cincinnati paper, ''it is still 5 cents.''

Then he spoke of the changes in Cincinnati journalism and the passing of Murat Halstead from that field of labor, where his fame was made. Mr. McCullagh was in Mr. Halstead's office when he was a young man.

''When I knew him first,'' he said, ''he would have laughed at any man who suggested that he ought to go to public meetings and make speeches. He was content then to be an editor. But after a time he got an idea that he ought to figure more conspicuously in public affairs. That was his greatest mistake, but not the only one. I once said of him in The Globe-Democrat that he had spent 25 years explaining the errors he had made in the 25 years preceding.''

Dwelling on the subject of the Cincinnati papers, I spoke of the vagaries in headlining of which they had been guilty lately. Mr. McCullagh is a foe of the ''scare head,'' and The Globe-Democrat goes beyond a ''three liner'' only on extraordinary occasions.

''It used to be the rule,'' said Mr. McCullagh, ''to put a big head over a department whether it contained much or little news. For example, Washington must have a big head if there was only a line of telegraph matter from the capital. Frequently the headline was bigger than the news. I went over the paper one day with a piece of string, and I was amazed to see how much space was wasted on headlines.''

As to Scare Heads.

That string measurement settled the ''scare head'' in The Globe-Democrat, because the editor of that paper has a hard time finding room for all the news that comes into his office. The Globe-Democrat has an enormous telegraph service. It has held for 15 years or more the proud distinction of paying more money for telegraph tolls than any other paper in the world. This does not include cable tolls, for, though Editor McCullagh buys a great deal of foreign news from eastern papers, he does not place a high value on it unless it has important bearing on local matters, and his first order to the foreman on a crowded night is to ''kill cable.'' Domestic news Mr. McCullagh values far above cable news, and apparently above local news as well, for The Globe-Democrat has the reputation of sacrificing the local columns to the demands of telegraphed matter.

Mr. McCullagh is a slave to his paper. He seldom leaves the city, and he spends nearly 12 hours of each day in the editorial chair. He is a strict disciplinarian, and from the chief editorial writer, Captain Henry King, down every member of the editorial staff is required to report at the office at 11 o'clock in the morning and to remain until 11 o'clock at night. The local force is under the same strict rule, and Mr. McCullagh knows every man who is writing for the paper and personally controls its news as well as its editorial policy. He frequently says that there are no other editors on the paper—no Sunday editor, no railroad editor, no dramatic editor. He edits the entire paper every day in the year when he is well enough to be at the office. Probably no other editor of a great newspaper in the United States gives the same degree of attention to the details of editorial management. The fruit of this policy is a pleasant thing to look upon, an interesting thing to read.

GEORGE GRANTHAM BAIN.

THE GOTHAM GOSSIP.

Edith Sessions Tupper Discusses a Wide Variety of Topics.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, March 16.—The champion amateur feminine golf player in this country is Mrs. Charles Brown of Lexington avenue. Mrs. Brown was a Miss Barnes of Southampton. Her golf costume is striking and novel, consisting of a check tweed skirt, a red flannel shirt, a stiff white collar and black tie. On her head she wears a soft black felt hat.

Many of New York's most elegant and luxuriously cared for women could earn their own living if it were necessary. Mrs. Herman Oelrichs, who was one of the Fair girls of San Francisco, is said to be a splendid cook; Mrs. John Jacob Astor is an expert at needlework and makes many of the flags for her husband's yacht; Mrs. Cruger writes novels and earns a handsome income with her pen; Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt is a splendid fencer, one of the Rockefeller girls is a capital typewriter; Helen Gould understands the law; Miss Clews is a postgraduate and is thoroughly conversant with Greek, and the Misses Hewitt are accomplished musicians.

It is very bad form for a man to wear any sort of jewelry with evening dress. No rings, pins, jeweled studs or watch chains are permissable. No well dressed man at any smart function wears the ghost of a watch chain. Several ultra swells have of late attracted attention by sporting white waistcoats with black buttons, black shirt buttons and black ties with evening dress. This is in the worst possible taste. Plaited and ruffled shirts are occasionally seen, as are white silk waistcoats.

Perhaps a very good illustration of the shams of would be fashionables is that of the co-operative valet system. Four or five young men who aspire to be swells will co-operate on a valet, an Englishman usually. His time is carefully parceled out among his patrons, and these miserable pretenders go about the streets talking glibly of ''my man,'' giving the impression that they are combed and groomed and dressed and cared for by a servant exclusively the property of each.

It's amazing, the amount of money spent in this big town for sweets and bonbons. The swell confectioners' shops are always so densely packed it is next to impossible to get waited on. Candied rose leaves and violets cost $5 a pound, and these are the sweets usually selected by the very elect.

The diamond tiaras of the queens of New York swelldom grow in brilliancy and extent. Mrs. Bradley Martin's has perhaps been written about more than any other. It cost over $100,000, and the central part is four inches high. Mrs. George Gould has a magnificent tiara which she designed herself. The crown has 36 points. Young Mrs. Astor has a tiara designed by her husband. It is a band of diamonds holding seven flowers-de-luce. Twelve large diamonds form the circle proper, each one of which cost $3,000. The diamonds in the flowers bring the worth of this tiara up to $100,000. The late Mrs. Willie K. Vanderbilt, now Mrs. Oliver Belmont, owns the diamond crown which once belonged to the Empress Eugenie. It is stated that the present owner will give it to her daughter, the Duchess of Marlborough. It cost $200,000. The design is a wreath of roses and violets, with sapphires, emeralds, rubies and pearls mingled with diamonds. On gala nights at the Metropolitan, when these gorgeous crowns have been in evidence, they have rivaled the calcium lights thrown on the stage at proper intervals. Contemplating all this dazzling splendor, beside which the stars of the summer night pale and dwindle, what wonder one's mind instinctively turns to the hymn of one's childhood, and one mechanically hums a bar or two of:

I want to be an angel;
And with the angels stand,
A crown upon my forehead,
A harp within my hand.

EDITH SESSIONS TUPPER.

C. A. DANA ON LINCOLN

THE FAMOUS EDITOR LECTURES BEFORE A NEW HAVEN SOCIETY.

"Lincoln and His Cabinet" the Title of the Speech—Cameron and Stanton—His Opinion of Lincoln—Inside History of a Constitutional Amendment.

Charles A. Dana delivered a lecture before the New Haven County Historical society the other evening on his personal recollections of Lincoln and his cabinet.

Mr. Dana traced the history of the campaign that led to Mr. Lincoln's election. His election, he said, was due to a united Republican party, aided by Democrats from a disunited Democratic party. He dwelt at length upon the candidates who opposed Mr. Lincoln for the nomination, and remarked that the people then were just as eager as they now are to get rid of what they call ''bosses.''

''But just what a boss is I have never been able to discover,'' Mr. Dana continued. ''People complain about bosses, but I do not know of anything that succeeds that does not have a boss at the head. An army is not an army without a general, and a ship is not navigated unless it has a boss at the helm. And it has been my experience that the men who kicks hardest against a political boss is the man who has tried hardest to run that boss to suit himself, and who has met with the poorest success.''

Mr. Dana named the members of President Lincoln's cabinet. He spoke at length of Simon Cameron of Pennsylvania, first secretary of war under Lincoln, and who was succeeded by Stanton. He said Cameron was an able, loyal official and a painstaking and farseeing statesman. ''The only criticism they could make of him was that he bought too many guns,'' Mr. Dana said, ''but the truth was that he foresaw the great struggle that was on and appreciated its magnitude.''

Stanton was the most eloquent man Mr. Dana had ever known or heard. He mentioned an incident when a dozen Baltimore bankers, representing probably $50,000,000, went to Washington to protest against the arrest of Baltimore merchants who had been selling contraband articles to a southern peddler who acted as a sort of spy for the war department.

''All of these splendid gentlemen, who came in long black coats, and who were very respectable indeed, were ushered into Mr. Stanton's office and seated before the fire. Mr. Stanton asked me to come in, and added that all Baltimore was there. One after another these gentlemen denounced the arrest of the merchants as groundless and outrageous. When they had finished, Mr. Stanton delivered the most eloquent oration I ever listened to.

''He told them how the war had been begun and how at that moment hundreds of thousands of the best sons of the nation were lying dead on scores of battlefields. He concluded by telling them that they had come to Washington to seek aid for men who had been aiding the enemies of the Union, who were seeking to destroy it. When Mr. Stanton had finished, one by one they left the room without a word.''

Mr. Dana finally described the president. ''Mr. Lincoln was not an educated man, in the sense that we here in New Haven know an educated man. His learning was of that type that is gained by rising at 6 o'clock in the morning, hoeing corn all day, and reading the best book he could get hold of by the light of a pine log at night. He had read considerable, and had a most tenacious memory. But, above all, he had genius, which is so inestimably greater than learning.'' In this connection Mr. Dana referred to a remark made by Seward regarding the famous speeches at Gettysburg, that Everett's was the speech of the scholar, Lincoln's an inspiration of genius.

''And,'' Mr. Dana continued, ''Mr. Seward was right, and Lincoln's speech will live as long as the English language is read. But Mr. Lincoln's greatest characteristic was his wisdom. He never acted too soon, and he never struck too late. He was the most patient man I ever knew, and yet his will was always the law in the end. He was kind, gentle and had the most unbounded humor. He was a plain man, honest, gentle and good, and by good I mean a good man in every sense of the word. Neither was he eccentric, as he has been described. There was nothing of the mysterious about him. He had the characteristics of genius, but these were lovable traits of character.

''One day Mr. Lincoln came to my office on the third floor of the war department. He liked to go about and attend to matters himself instead of sending for the men he wanted. The constitutional amendment prohibiting slavery was then before congress and was to come up in a few days. The president said to me, 'Dana, I am anxious about this matter. It is going to be a good deal closer than I should wish. There are three men I am uncertain about, and I want you to see them, for you know them better than any one else.' I asked him what they would want. 'I do not know,' the president replied, 'but you can promise them anything you wish. One thing I do know, and that is that whatever you promise them I will give them.'

''I saw the three men. It does not now make any difference who they were. One was from New York and two were from New Jersey. Two wanted some internal revenue appointments, and I gave them. The other wanted the appointment of collector of customs of the port of New York, and I gave that to him. The amendment was passed, but a few days before the term of the collector expired Mr. Lincoln was assassinated.

''I was then away in the west. I received a telegram from Roscoe Conkling asking me to come to Washington. I went to Washington, and he asked me to see President Johnson and tell him that President Lincoln had made those promises and that they ought to be fulfilled. I did so. President Johnson listened to me as I narrated the circumstances, repeating what President Lincoln had said—that the alternative of losing these three votes was the losing of the amendment, and that meant the raising of another million troops.

''President Johnson heard me out, and then said, 'Very well, Mr. Dana; I will not say that I will not make the appointment, but I will say this—that I have noticed that such political promises ofttimes lead to immorality.' The appointment was never made.

''Lincoln was not a man,'' Mr. Dana concluded, ''of low or ordinary birth, but descended from good Massachusetts stock. He rose by hard work and by genius to become one of the leading lawyers of the Illinois bar and finally president of the United States, and I doubt if there is a grander character in all modern history.''—New York Herald.

WARNED BY BILL NYE.

The Late Humorist Informs a Cleveland Editor of Danger.

A. E. Hyer of Cleveland, editor of a weekly paper called The Cuyahogan, bears a physical resemblance to the late Bill Nye. He is also a bit of a humorist, as his writings in his paper show. In the matter of a bald head, spectacles and a smooth face he and Nye were well nigh doubles. Two years ago Nye's manager, H. B. Thearle, wrote Hyer's suggestion that the two should travel together. Photographs were exchanged, and Nye wrote Hyer from Arden, N. C., a letter which Hyer still has, and in which Nye said, ''I realize fully the novelty that the two Dromios would furnish, but I am sure I shall not go out for a year and possibly never again.''

In September the journalist wrote up Hyer and printed his picture. Then began a correspondence. The humorist wrote, urging Hyer not to pose any longer as Bill Nye. ''Do stop looking like me,'' he urged, and he warned the Cleveland editor of the awful fate which had overtaken others who had looked like him. One had been confined in Bloomingdale asylum and another had been rotten egged and jugged in California. Mr. Nye sent a clipping from a Fort Scott paper telling of a man who looked like Bill Nye having had a paralytic stroke on the street, and one from the New York World telling of a man who had been sent to the Market Street police station for pretending to be Bill Nye. The negotiations pending were dropped at Mr. Hyer's request, and Mr. Hyer wrote to Mr. Nye informing him that he could not alter his physical appearance. His glasses, he declared, were a necessity.—Philadelphia Times.

GAMBLED ON DEATH.

Novel Life Insurance Scheme In a Massachusetts Almshouse.

It has just been discovered that the managers of the Springfield (Mass.) almshouse gambled upon the life of an aged inmate who committed suicide last summer and made a good thing out of it.

The scheme was a novel one. L. W. Sexton, master of the almshouse, and James H. Lewis, agent of the overseers of the poor, placed Edward B. Smith, who was 75 years old, in the institution, agreeing to take care of him for life, and he entered into the plan by deeding over to them his property, valued at $2,600.

It was a case of independent insurance, but the insurance negotiators were in great luck. After five months of life in the almshouse the insured man committed suicide.

Lewis and Sexton admit that they paid out only $60 for his board, and that after paying for his burial they netted a profit of more than $600 each.

They claim that they ran a risk that the man might live ten years, and that it is the same risk that annuity insurance companies take. They say that they will not do it again.—New York Recorder.

OPENED WITH PRAYER.

Striking Innovation In a Circuit Court In Alabama.

Circuit court convened at St. Stephen's, Ala., the other day, Judge W. S. Anderson presiding. A novelty was sprung on the court as well as the crowded courtroom of citizens by a motion made by Colonel Samuel B. Browne that the court be opened each day by reading a chapter from the Bible and prayer. Judge Anderson granted the motion, stating that he thought it a very appropriate service. Colonel Browne volunteered to read the first chapter, which he did, choosing the first chapter of Peter.

After the reading Solicitor Stewart Brooks was requested to lead the prayer, and responded in an able petition imploring divine direction for the court and that justice might be done and the county benefited by the session, closing with an earnest appeal for divine blessings upon all present. The assembly room paid respectful attention to this novel feature of the court, standing during the prayer.—Mobile Register.

Novel Wedding Ceremony.

Johanna Hubberdina van der Kaay will be married by a ceremony as odd as her name. She is the belle of Ginneken, County Noord Brabant, Holland. To this place Theodore J. Boute of Colorado has sent a marriage license and a glove. When these are received, the couple will be legally wed according to the old Dutch marriage by the glove custom.

Boute, who is a Hollander, has lived in this country for four years and lost his heart on a visit to his native country two years ago.

For the Masonic University.

The Morrow farm of 50 acres at Beaver, Pa., has been purchased upon which to erect the Masonic National university and the deed transferred. Adjoining lands will be purchased when reasonable arrangements can be made.

Work on the buildings will be started just as soon as the weather will permit.

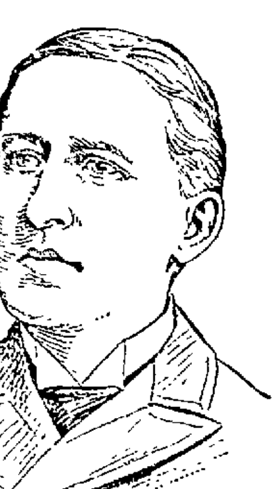
MIXES PIETY AND PELF

A Religious Editor Scandalizes the Presbyterian Church.

LURES LAMBS TO WALL STREET.

Tempting Inducements Offered by Rev. Rufus S. Green's Investment Association. No Stock Gambling, of Course, but Safe Investments at Big Profits.

Rev. Rufus S. Green, editor of The Assembly Herald of New York city, has startled the Presbyterian world. He has given the elders, deacons, Sunday school superintendents and sisters of that great church organization a shock. The Assembly Herald is the organ of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church of the



REV. RUFUS S. GREEN.

United States. It is published ten months of the year at 10 cents per annum. Dr. Green, a divine of the church, is the front of it.

He has gone into the stock business and is inviting sisters and brothers of the church to join him. The representative organs of the church have attacked his course. The question has arisen, Is he subject to church discipline? High dignitaries of the church are to be appealed to. Presbyterianism has never tolerated speculation in any form. Elders have been deposed for playing cards where not even a stake was involved in the issue.

But Dr. Green, lately head of a female academy of the church at Elmira, has become the president of the Investment Association of New York. At the same time he continues at the head of The Assembly Herald, which publishes monthly the Presbyterian missionary news and is a church organ. Dr. Green's financial circulars, pleading for patrons, have been sent all over the country. Presbyterians are up in arms over the matter, especially since some of the circulars have fallen into the hands of the poorer class of people. Paragraphs from Dr. Green's circular are:

> The Investment Association of New York is prepared to aid those who desire to increase their income through safe and remunerative investments. It sees no reason why any one should be satisfied with the meager interest coming from savings banks and mortgages.
>
> Its organization and methods of business are the outgrowth of long experience on Wall street and close observation of its successes and failures.
>
> Its purchases are for investment. Accordingly it is not a speculative institution. By the principle of investment we avoid the risk attendant upon speculation. But in doing so we by no means miss opportunities for large gains. The prices of stocks have their ebb and flood tides, like the sea.
>
> We once bought 100 shares of Sugar at 98¾ and saw it go down to 80½, a decline of $1,825. But we held it and afterward sold it at 116, a gain of $1,725, to say nothing of $1,300 dividends received in the meantime.
>
> By ignoring variations of eighths, quarters, halves and even whole points and entering the field for long pulls, in other words, by investment and not speculation, large sums are made. For instance, we could name a man who bought 100 shares of Chicago Gas in the summer of 1894 for $4,100. A year later he sold it for $7,800, and in the meantime received $500 in dividends, a profit of $4,200.
>
> We are at the very center of the financial interests of the country and able to execute our orders, either to buy or sell, within one minute of the time they are given.
>
> We receive sums for investment from $10 upward into the thousands.
>
> Have you $10?
>
> We prefer, in the interest of the investor, to buy and sell not less than 100 shares of stock. We propose to group investors into syndicates for the purchase of 100 shares or more of the stock selected.
>
> It will be at once apparent to those who are familiar with such matters that this method of doing business has nothing in common with methods pursued by concerns ordinarily known as ''bucket shops.''
>
> The investment association cannot guarantee a profit nor insure against a loss. It is not infallible.
>
> The existing conditions of the market are such that very favorable opportunities for the purchase of stock are now presenting themselves. We urge immediate action. Take your money, or at least part of it, from the bank, where you are receiving a merely nominal interest, and let us see how largely we can increase it.

This circular is signed by Dr. Green. In a personal letter to his friends the doctor says of The Assembly Herald, ''It should be in every Presbyterian family.'' In the same letter he refers to his connection with the investment association and the fact that its stocks sell at $10 per share. He refers also to the Venezuelan war scare, and that the association on Dec. 21, 1895, through this scare earned a dividend at the market prices prevailing Jan. 13, 1896, of over 5 per cent on its capital stock of $50,000. He states that two-thirds of the shares of the association have been sold and paid for, and that he has closed two syndicates, the first netting a profit of 16¼ per cent and the second 4 per cent. What servant girl with $10 would not engage in this business? The doctor notes that five syndicates remain unclosed, which, if closed Jan. 13, would have made a profit of over 20 per cent.

When the Venezuelan scare was on, Dr. Green had a two column editorial in The Assembly Herald on the question when a war depended. While it might have helped the stock market and perhaps did not. But with the investment association circulars Dr. Green sends out a copy of the religious journal with which he is connected, a conglomeration of the missionary news of the Presbyterian church and the stock market that is amusing—to some.

It is remembered that when Dr. Green was president of the Elmira college a young lady graduate was deprived of all her high class honors because during a vacation with the consent of her family she attended the races at the Elmira Driving park one afternoon in company with some of her young friends.

LOOKING AHEAD.

If you could look ahead a few months and see what was coming from those spells of weakness, loss of appetite, wasting of flesh and energy you wouldn't wait for disease to get a grip on you. You would begin right away to tone up your constitution with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It doesn't work miracles; but it does what other medicine can't do and what doctors say can't be done—until they see it done right under their noses—it cures consumption.—Not always; to say that would be an exaggeration, but in a large majority of cases, in advanced cases which have been given up as hopeless.

The ''Discovery'' is not called a consumption cure; it is a blood-maker. It gives energy to the blood-making organs to create new blood, full of healthy red corpuscles. This rapid supply of pure, rich, red blood drives out all diseases that have their roots in the blood: Consumption is one of these; scrofula, malaria, eczema, erysipelas, catarrh—are others. It is absurd to doctor them separately as lung, or skin, or head diseases. They must be driven out of the blood. You can rely on the ''Golden Medical Discovery'' to do this every time.

It is not a patent medicine. It is the perfected result of 30 years, practical experience by one of the most skillful physicians and eminent medical authorities in this country.—Dr. R. V. Pierce, Chief Consulting Physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.

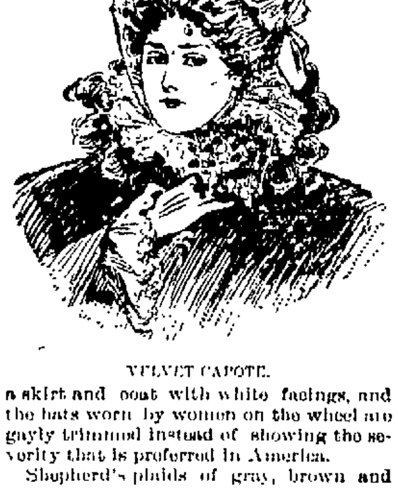
Dr. Pierce's 1008 page book "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," reached the enormous sale of 680,000 copies at $1.50 each. This enormous sale having paid him a fair profit on the great amount of labor and money expended in producing it he is now *giving away* absolutely free 500,000 copies, the recipient only being required to mail to him at the above institution 21 one cent stamps to cover cost of mailing *only*, and the book will be sent post paid.

BICYCLES AGAIN.

Shepherd's Plaids and Moire Antique. Spangled Belts and Trimmings.

The bicycling season is approaching, and those fair weather riders who do up their machines in vaseline and put them away for the winter are thinking about getting them out and preparing them for action unless they have concluded to obtain new ones. It used to be said that a bicycle was more desirable than a horse because it was cheaper and required no food, but repairs and the renewing of accessories form quite a bill by themselves, while now a rider is behind the times who does not have a new wheel every year. Nobody thinks of changing his horse every year.

In London there is a great fancy for dark tweed bicycle costumes, consisting of a skirt and coat with white facings, and the hats worn by women on the wheel are gayly trimmed instead of showing the severity that is preferred in America.



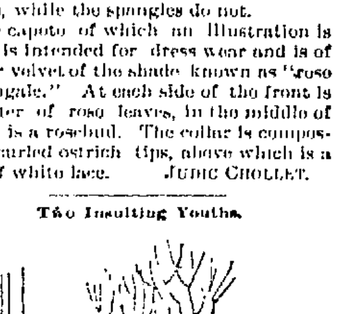
VELVET CAPOTE.

Shepherd's plaids of gray, brown and black are shown in thin twilled wool among the spring dress materials, and few things are neater and prettier for a plain street gown for warm weather use. Moire antique is seen again, not only in silk, but in poplin, although it had its day, one might have thought, two years ago, when all watered effects were so much worn. The watered poplins are, however, very beautiful and are to be had in all evening shades and some dark ones.

The liking for metal trimmings has not yet begun to wane. Spangled belts are among the later developments of the fancy. They are newer than the gold ribbon belts, which are still worn, and are more serviceable, as the gold ribbon soon tarnishes, while the spangles do not.

The capote of which an illustration is given is intended for dress wear and is of miroir velvet of the shade known as ''rose de bengale.'' At each side of the front is a cluster of rose leaves, in the middle of which is a rosebud. The collar is composed of curled ostrich tips, above which is a frill of white lace. JUDIC CHOLLET.

Two Insulting Youths.



''Do yer door, sir?''
''No—go away!''
'' 'Ave yer 'air brushed?''—Judy.

With Him.

''Did he carry his audience with him?''

''Yes. They chased him five blocks.''—Chicago Record.

THE DAILY STAR.

By W. G. HARDING.

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Prompt complaint of irregular service is requested.

COUNTING ROOM TELEPHONE 51.

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EIGHT PAGES

WEDNESDAY - - - MARCH 18

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Probate Judge.

To the Republicans of Marion County, Ohio: I hereby respectfully solicit your support as the Republican candidate for the office of Probate Judge, at your coming county convention. Respectfully,
CHARLES F. GARBERSON.

To the Republicans of Marion County: I will be a candidate at the coming county Republican convention, for the nomination of Probate Judge and respectfully solicit your support.
B. EDMUND HILL.

I will be a candidate for the Republican nomination for Probate Judge, subject to the will of the Republican county convention, and hope to have the favorable consideration of my friends and fellow-republicans.
GEORGE McKINLEY.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL ON PAGE 2.

The McKinley boom is out bagging a few Wisconsin delegates today.

The most conspicuous result of the Kentucky senatorial fracas was to bring Chinn to the front.

Kentucky Democrats have assisted materially in showing what a big man Governor Bradley really is.

If the Ohio Dental society don't see what it wants in the way of legislation in its behalf it should ask for it.

Kentucky gets Jackson and Walling, the murderers of Pearl Bryan. The devil'll get 'em next if they don't watch out.

President Cleveland is fifty-five years old today. Here's hoping that he may enjoy any number more fine duck-shooting seasons.

Republicans may be pardoned for wishing to see the same activity at the polls that was to be observed at the school board caucus, Tuesday night.

It is practically settled that Marion county Republicans will hold an early convention. Early enough that their candidates can go out and pluck a few June roses themselves.

The half dozen ladies who attended the republican school board caucus Tuesday evening no doubt observed the difference between a hot political contest and a five o'clock tea.

Ex-Governor McKinley has declined to be interviewed on the money question. He pointed to all his public utterances and told the reporter that everybody was at liberty to quote from them.

The best of security, the best of management, the lowest death rate and highest interest rate—the Union Central has all of these 83etf

A Literary, Novel and Musical Entertainment.

The M. E. ladies believe in the old adage, "Look before you leap," and therein lies the secret of the success in all their entertainments. They aim to bring before the people of Marion only that class of entertainments elevating in the true sense of the term and would announce today that at a very high price they have secured the famous Johnson-Smily combination to appear next Tuesday evening, March 21, in an original program.

This combination is under one management for England, America and Australia, and throughout all of our large cities is having the greatest success.

Miss E. Pauline Johnson (Tekahionwake) is the only Indian poetess today in the known world. She stands alone in poetry and song of the doomed race

Mr. Owen A. Smily, of London, Eng., in his new musical program of original monologues, musical skits and dramatic sketches, introducing ventriloquism, is England's eminent society entertainer, and the ladies feel that they have made no mistake in bringing the combination to our city.

What company has now and has had for twenty years the highest interest rate and the lowest death rate of any company? The Union Central. 83-etf

An Observer.

"Do you believe in hypnotism?"

"Well, I can't say positively. But if there is nothing in it I can't explain why a large number of marriages occur."—Truth.

A FEARFUL CRUSH.

THE SCHOOL BOARD CAUCUS WAS AN EXCEPTIONAL EVENT.

The Bank Contest for School Funds Led to Marshalling of an Army of Voters, and the Farmers Bank Wins—Never such a Rush Before.

Little did the oldest inhabitant or anyone else, imagine that the matter of a school board nominating caucus would draw out the throng which assembled at the sheriff's office Tuesday night.

Much need not be said for the caucus across the hallway, where the Democrats held out, for F. F. White had open sailing for renomination and was placed on the ticket by acclamation

Such a jam as thronged the office of Sheriff Shaw and the corridors leading thereto, and in it were six lady voters has seldom, if ever, been seen under similar circumstances before, and may never be seen again

For nomination for member of the school board on the republican side of the house there were three candidates, A. H. Kling, F. A. Isleib and S. E. DeWolfe

Kling was the candidate friendly to the interests of the Farmers bank. Isleib was the candidate of the County bank, while DeWolfe was on a platform of his own, advocating that the school funds should be loaned to the bank which would pay the highest rate of interest on it.

Each of them had been working hard and each of them, while not confident of victory, at least had hopes that fortune would turn out of its established rut and recognize only his especial merits for the position

The polls opened at 7:30 o'clock and were kept open one hour and the result of the crowding and struggling at the polls and days of hard campaigning before the caucus was found to be that Kling had received 218 votes, Isleib 183 and DeWolfe 17.

After the nomination of Kling had been endorsed by the Democrats and White by the Republicans the caucus was over

About 11 o'clock ten pieces of the People's band and perhaps an hundred citizens serenaded the successful candidates, both of whom responded with speeches.

We sell a very good Derby hat of the latest block for $1.50. Other dealers get $2 for same quality.
w&f MARTIN & WILEY.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

An Effort Being Made to Organize a Base Ball Club for Marion

There has been much talk of organizing a base ball club in this city for the coming season, but it stands at present just where it did last year.

The Street Railway company has leased the fairgrounds and will fit up a ball diamond. The company, however, can hardly manage a team, and Mr Sanders, of the Crescent bakery, has made an effort to get a team in shape to play ball by the beginning of the season. He has been before the board of directors of the Street Railway company, but so far has not met with much success and whether or not Marion is to have a base ball team that will play winning ball remains to be seen.

It would be an easy matter to organize a base ball nine, that is if some of the so-called players that are found so plentiful on every bush were picked to fill the positions on the diamond This is not what is wanted, however. If a ball nine is organized to bear the name of Marion, it must be a winner. Nothing else will do. There are many amateur players that could be secured, and players that can put up a pretty good article of ball, but it would take means to bring them here, and some assurance that they could have something out of it.

Just what will be done in regard to the matter can not be stated as yet but with some little encouragement a nine could be easily organized here

Last year a stock company was all but organized. Quite a little bit of stock was subscribed, but it all fell through with It might have been bad management, but those at the head of it were assured of enough good players to win at least a portion of the games What will be done this season remains to be seen.

Real Estate Transfers

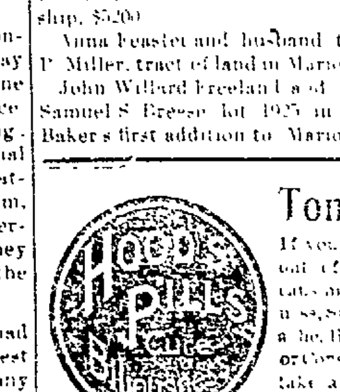
United States of America to Duncan McArthur, assignee, 1013 acres Virginia military land in Marion county.

Michael Ganyard to James Hogan, tract of land in Bowling Green township, $300

Joel F Shaw, sheriff, to Barney J Millisor, 158 acres in Pleasant township, $5200

Anna Feaster and husband to John P. Miller, tract of land in Marion, $1850

John Willard Freeland and wife to Samuel S Breese lot 1925 in Charles Baker's first addition to Marion, $1200



Tonight

If your Liver is out of order, causing Biliousness, Sick Headache, Heartburn or Constipation, take a dose of Hood's Pills on retiring, and tomorrow your digestive organs will be regulated and you will be bright, active and ready for any kind of work. The best [illegible] of [illegible], it will be yours if you take Hood's Pills. 25c.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

THE HIBERNIANS

Have a Great Time at Their Annual Banquet.

The much-talked-of annual banquet of the Ancient Order of Hibernians is now a thing of the past The occasion was a delightful one, and will long linger in the memory of those who were so fortunate as to be present, and it was one of the most pleasant in the history of the local lodge

It was not until 10 o'clock that the members began gathering in their hall, on south State street, and at 10:45 the guests were seated at a sumptuous repast, and the Columbus orchestra rendered sweet music while the viands of the table were discussed.

After the banquet came a season of song, feast of reason and a time of sociability. The talent of the Hibernians was called forth and each added a bit to the entertainment of the evening.

M H. Finn made the welcome address, and his words were such that all were made doubly sure that their welcome was a royal one, and in the course of his remarks introduced Thomas J McFarland, who acted as toastmaster during the evening, and in accepting the place made a brief but impressive speech

A song followed by Michael Burke, Thomas Nugent, and Miss Sarah Sweeney. The trio was loudly applauded, Miss Sweeney accompanying on the piano.

Thomas J Ryan was called to the floor and made a witty address, and took his seat amid a deafening storm of applause, and was followed by a solo by Miss Sarah Sweeney, which was likewise well received in a long round of applause.

Martin J Burke made a very lengthy address Mr. Burke is an orator of no mean ability, and his remarks were full of wit and humor. There were many that were surprised, and pleasantly, too, at Martin's address, for it was even more eloquent than his admirers had looked for

After a selection from the orchestra Michael Ryan favored the guests with a song, and was followed with another selection from the orchestra, and Thomas Hogan was called to the floor He made a short address. Pat Sullivan was announced, and rendered a vocal solo entitled the "Homestead Strike" This is a favorite of Pat's and he knows how to sing it

Michael Fell delivered a very eloquent address His was one of the finest responses to the toasts on the program, and he was followed by Dennis O'Keefe, who also made some bright remarks

Michael Connors, Eddie Burke and others were called upon, and with these were orchestra selections, making the entertainment one of the very best of the many that the A. O. H. has given in this city

R & C. coffee is full weight. 98t5

A PIECE OF TIMBER

Hurled from a Buzz-saw Hits Joseph Prettyman.

Joseph Prettyman, an employe of the Prendergast Lumber and Coal company, met with an accident this forenoon at 10 o'clock, which will prove very serious at the best and may cause the youth the loss of his life Prettyman was about the planing mill and a piece of timber was hurled from a buzz-saw, and struck him in the right side of the abdomen It caused a very severe bruise, and perhaps internal injuries that have not developed as yet

He was removed at once to the office of Dr Rhu where his injury was given attention, and then taken to his home on Davids street Dr. Rhu states that he is very badly hurt, and while he may recover, there are chances that complications will ensue that may result fatally

He was injured by the same machine that cost a traveling man the loss of an eye some time ago. The timber struck him with terrific force, and the only wonder is that he was not killed outright.

THE LEADAKETCHEE CLUB

Entertained by Mr. and Mrs. George B. Christian

Mr. and Mrs Geo B Christian entertained the Leadaketchee club, at their home on west Church street, Tuesday night at a six o'clock dinner

After the elaborate spread had been complimented by the [illegible] compliments, the destruction of the eatables, the club membership of about thirty, which was out in full force, spent the remainder of the evening playing pedro

The occasion was [illegible] one as [illegible] which has always merited a reputation for hospitality

RAILROAD NOTES

A number of the C. S. and H officials were in the city today enroute to Sandusky, where they go to attend the funeral of J. H. Stewart, one of the founders of the road.

C. C. Reynolds, superintendent of the C. and E., J. W. Morris road master, Mr Scanlan, division roadmaster, and C B. McClellan, trainmaster, were in the city today, looking after the interests of the road

The Big Four has just received from the Richmond locomotive works three new switching engines, weighing sixty tons each, of the six wheel type They were purchased for use on the Louisville and Jefferson[illegible] bridge but for the present will be in service on the Big Four at other points

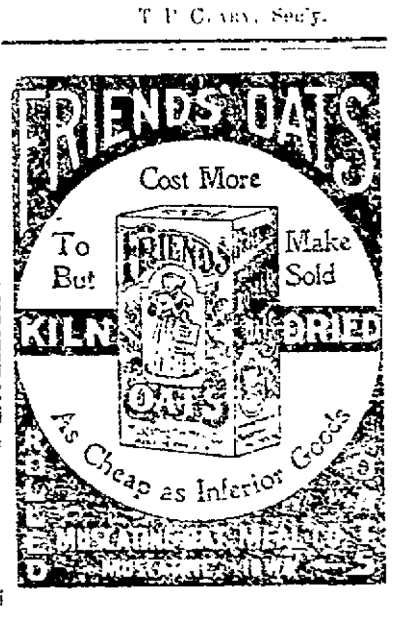
The following Cleveland special is from the Columbus Dispatch The consolidation of the N. Y. P. and O. company of Pennsylvania and the N Y. P. and O. company of Ohio into the N. Y. P. and O. Railroad company, in conformity with the reorganization scheme of the Erie company, was consummated yesterday The consolidated company has $20,000,000 of its stock and will have $20,000,000 of bonds, the mortgage to be filed within a day or two Following are the directors C. E Whitehead, of New York, president: John Tod, vice president, E. B. Perkins treasurer John H Dynes, A. M Tucker, Samuel Mather Fayette Brown, Frank P Ray and Melville E. Ingalls Jr C C Mason is secretary.

Ohio State Journal A number of roads, including the Pennsylvania, Big Four, Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking and others, have issued orders requiring conductors, in as polite and reasonable manner as possible, to require each holder of a signature ticket to identify himself or herself as its original purchaser or owner by signing in his presence the name which is signed to the contract of the ticket and such other means as may be in his judgment necessary, the object being to prevent the transfer of a regular contract ticket from one person to another Conductors are instructed to exercise particular care in acceptance of commercial one thousand mile tickets, honoring same only when presented by original purchaser If the holder of the signature ticket fails to identify himself or herself as the original purchaser or owner beyond doubt and to the conductor's entire satisfaction, then the ticket be refused and regular fee collected Ticket agents are also cautioned to require the individual signature of the purchaser of each commercial mileage ticket, as under no circumstances will such mileage ticket without signature, or when presented by other than the original purchaser, be accepted for passage It is understood the Joint Traffic association is behind this action on the part of the railroads and that it means a hard blow to the brokers.

Columbus Dispatch The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo was held at 10 a. m., Tuesday, at the general offices of the company in the Deshler block The principal business before the meeting aside from the presentation of the annual report was the election of three directors and the organization of the road for the ensuing year owing to the untimely death of the late President C. C. Waite. As predicted in The Dispatch, the present management was continued in its entirety, which insures as no other arrangement could the continuance of the progressive policy of the late president The directors elected were as follows. Three years—Samuel D Davis, Thomas F. Ryan and Charles B Alexander, New York, two years—W A Mills, Columbus; Ellsworth Morris Cleveland, James W Ellsworth, Chicago; one year—Calvin S. Brice, Lima, P W Huntington and James Kilbourne Columbus. Immediately following the meeting of stockholders the directors concluded to meet here instead of at a subsequent time in New York as had been the intention and elected the following officers, first vice president, Samuel D. Davis, New York, second vice president, Charles B. Alexander New York, general manager, W A Mills, Columbus It was decided not to fill the vacancy in the presidency and permit the affairs of the road to run along as they have since the death of President Waite, with Vice President Davis to look after finances in New York and General Manager Mills to look after the property here.

T. A. B. Society Meeting.

The members of St. Patrick's T. A. B. society are requested to meet tonight at 7 o'clock, to make arrangements for the funeral of Brother Patrick Lannon.
GEO. O'DONNELL, Pres.
T. F. CARY, Sec'y.



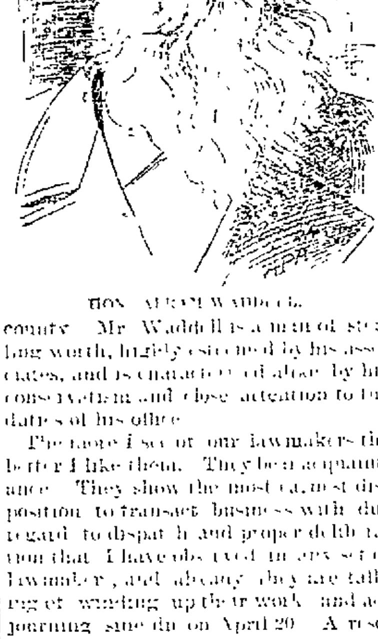
WISE AND DILIGENT.

May Be Safely Written of Present Legislature.

GOOD LAWS HAVE BEEN PASSED.

A Word About a Conspicuous Farmer Member—Prohibiting Campaign Assessments—The Parole Law to Be Extended—National Guard Officers to Be Protected In Discharge of Their Duty.

COLUMBUS, O., March 18.—Special to—Hon. A. Waddell, member of the house of representatives from Licking county, is well represented by the accompanying likeness. He is one of the farmer statesmen—that class which is so feared by the insinuating lobbyist and respected by men of honest purposes. Mr Waddell is a native Ohioan having been ushered into the troublous scenes of life on his father's farm in Guernsey county 61 years ago. He remained on the site of his birth until the age of 18, when he went into a blacksmith's shop, graduating from which he went out west and led the life of a frontiersman for three years. He returned to his first love, however, and to the last 35 years has tilled the fruitful soil of Licking



HON. ALBERT WADDELL.

county Mr Waddell is a man of sterling worth, highly esteemed by his associates, and is characterized above by his conservatism and close attention to the duties of his office

The more I see of our lawmakers the better I like them. They bear acquaintance. They show the most earnest disposition to transact business with due regard to dispatch and proper deliberation that I have observed in any set of lawmakers, and already they are talking of winding up their work and adjourning sine die on April 20. A resolution to adjourn on that date is now pending in the senate, and it will be adopted if there is satisfactory assurance that the appropriation bills, always a stumbling block in the way of early adjournments, can be put through both houses. It is hardly possible, however, that the breaking up will occur so soon, though it will be in as good time as serious minded men can make it

* * *

The record of the Seventy-second general assembly will be exceptionally good. There is evidence of that already although it is too early to write history. It found, on convening, that the revenues of the state were below the expenditures and it went to work to increase them without creating oppressive burdens. It has done much in that direction and will do more. The revenues will be ample after this year for every legitimate purpose of the state government yet not a dollar of taxation will have been added to the taxation of the farmer or the manufacturer or the man of moderate means, except the insignificant sum which has been put on the levy for more in sustaining the universities. It is [illegible] with reference to the tax for Wilberforce university to compel a man returning for taxation $1,000 worth of property to pay [illegible]. The saloons and the rich corporations have been called upon to contribute a little more—not much apiece but amounting to a good deal in the aggregate—and so nicely has the tax been apportioned among those who are able to pay that no complaint is heard. [illegible]

* * *

One great need of the state government has been [illegible] the taxpayers. [illegible]

* * *

[illegible]

[illegible] who should never be allowed to go [illegible] who might

[illegible] a young man [illegible] killed his [illegible]

[illegible]

* * *

It would seem to be unfortunate that the senate has defeated Mr. Hysell's bill seeking appropriation for Colonel Coit and his attorneys, yet much good may, and probably will, result. The officers of the national guard have manifested their displeasure and the [illegible] that it [illegible] must be protected when they discharge their duties under orders. It is now more than likely that [illegible] will be made for Colonel Coit, and Mr. Sullivan has introduced in the senate a bill which makes it necessary for the state to prove, if an officer of the national guard is charged with murder for killing rioters, that it [illegible] necessary and improper [illegible] provides that if an officer is charged with murder, as Colonel Coit was, and is acquitted as [illegible] of the county in which the riot occurred.

* * *

It is now a [illegible] offense to sell cigarettes to minors under [illegible] years of age [illegible] Mr. Avery's bill [illegible] has become a law. The punishment [illegible] from [illegible] days for the first offense. [illegible] Senator Avery [illegible] physician [illegible] to cure [illegible] cigarette habit. [illegible]

* * *

In [illegible] of the state [illegible]

one-third that amount. But there is something absurdly incongruous in appealing a case from a [illegible] judge to a $4,000 judge. Let us be hopeful that Mr. Clark's bill increasing the salary of our highest judiciary will pass.

* * *

Quite a good bit of humor has been indulged in regarding Representative Fosdick's bill prohibiting ladies from wearing high hats in theaters under penalty of a fine of from $5 to $10. The passage of that bill would open up a wide range of legislation. It is whispered that the obtrusive hoop skirt of years ago is to be revived. That ought to suggest a legislative enactment. Then there are bloomers and balloon sleeves. Why stop at hats?

* * *

Unquestionably, the standard time law has come to stay. An effort was made to repeal it in the last legislature but it failed. Some bright people persons insist on ignoring it, and a bill is now pending in the house to compel public officers to observe standard or official time and to set public clocks by it.

* * *

The bill creating a state purchasing board to save money sleeps in committee. Its slumber seems to be the slumber of eternal death. Too bad!

* * *

Mr. Avery, the esteemed senator from Cleveland has always put himself on the side of reform, but I fear that he gets a little bit too far in his bill prohibiting the levying of assessments on office holders to pay the expenses of political campaigns. Mr. Avery thinks that the bill is a good one. If he had not thought so he would not have introduced it. He says that [illegible] up of officials and employes by promises of promotion, or threat of dismissal ought not to be possible in the service of the state of Ohio. That much is certainly all right. But it made me feel awfully tired one day when I learned that the Republican state committee was very much [illegible] for funds, while at the same time men holding positions by reason of the success of the Republican [illegible] to pay their [illegible] of the campaign.

I believe very firmly that a man [illegible] to pay a reasonable [illegible] to enable the managers of the state campaign to pay legitimate expenses [illegible] somebody [illegible] The Miss Nancys have no business in public life. Mr Avery's bill will, becoming as its author is [illegible] passed, encourage Miss Nancyism, skimmintism which would be deplorable.
HARRY MOSS.

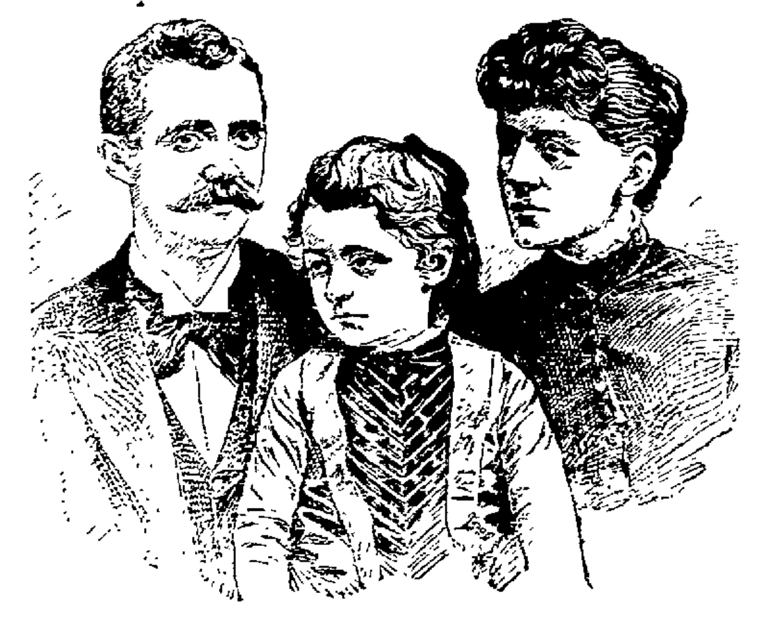
If we could trace dyspepsia to its source, it would lead back to our kitchens. In fact, the secret of good health is good cooking. If well cooked, foods are partially digested; if poorly cooked they are less digestible than in their raw state. If you are a victim of faulty cooking, that is if you suffer from dyspepsia, the rational cure must be looked for in an artificially digested food, and a food which will at the same time aid the digestion of other foods. Such a preparation virtually rests the tired digestive organs, thereby restoring them to their natural strength.

The Digestive Cordial, as prepared by the Shakers of Mount Lebanon, is just such a preparation, and a single 10 cent bottle will convince you of its value. If your druggist doesn't keep it, he will be glad to get it through his wholesale house.

Laxol is the best medicine for children. Doctors recommend it in place of Castor Oil.

ANOTHER GRATEFUL FAMILY.

Mr. Miller Considers Paine's Celery Compound a National Blessing.



There is no spring remedy equal to Paine's celery compound

Sufferers from debility who find their convalescence too slow, are joyously surprised by the brisk impetus toward recovery that comes from Paine's celery compound Its healing, nerve-restoring, blood-making, nourishing powers go so directly to the root of the trouble that the progress toward health and strength is steady and uninterrupted

No relapse comes when Paine's celery compound has once fairly begun its healthful action.

With a stronger appetite, sounder sleep, and better digestion (results that every one has experienced who has taken Paine's celery compound), the weak and sore kidneys and the tired stomach cease to trouble, and the nerves allow one to work unvexed by day and to sleep by night without disturbance. This is what physicians mean when they say that Paine's celery compound cures nervous diseases permanently

For disordered liver, and for all blood diseases, physicians use this great formula of Prof. Edward E Phelps M D., LL. D., of Dartmouth college—Paine's celery compound It has lifted thousands from beds of sickness. It does what nothing else ever did for the sleepless, the dyspeptic, and the despondent—it cures them once and for all.

Here is a testimonial from Mr I A Miller of Columbus, O., accompanying the photograph of his family.

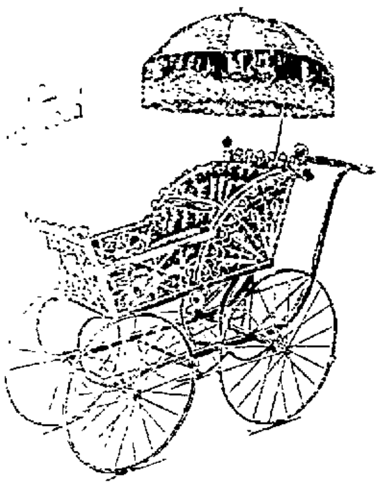
"For two years past I have been a constant sufferer with severe nervous headaches, oft-times being compelled to go to bed, when my business necessitated my personal attention Last week my physician recommended Paine's celery compound. I have taken now four bottles, and have not suffered with headache since. This government, in my mind, should pay the discoverer of Paine's celery compound a sum of money sufficient to keep him and all his relatives in luxury during their natural life."

Mr. Miller is the son of Dr J. D. Miller. His wife is the granddaughter of the late Gov Lucas of Ohio. Mr Miller's praise of Paine's celery compound is equaled by that of thousands of others who owe their health and strength to this greatest of all remedies

50 New Baby Cabs

Newest designs! Newest upholstering! Everything bright and new! Every new baby wants one! Better come early!

$5 to $50.



FURNITURE,
CARPETS,
GASOLINE STOVES,
DISHES,
REFRIGERATORS, CASH OR CREDIT.
SEWING MACHINES.

Chas. W. McClain,
MARION, OHIO.
New Y. M. C. A. Building.

W. G. WINNEK,

THE EXPERT CUTTER AND LEADING TAILOR OF MARION,

Has now in stock all the latest Spring and Summer styles for business and dress suits. Give him a call—opp. Hotel Marion, over Blue Front.

Real Estate BARGAINS.

OR TERMS AND PRICES ENQUIRE OF

FRED W. PETERS,

Office on N. Main St., over Deposit Bank.

cozy residence of 7 rooms, close to the business center of the city, south of the residence of Mrs. M. A. Peters, on south Prospect street.

he residence of Mrs. M. A. Peters, on south Prospect street, containing 10 rooms and bath room, with all modern improvements.

lots in Ivanhoe Addition for sale cheap.

tract of land, on Jefferson street, of 2 and 37-100 acres.

-room house on Delaware avenue with two cellars, one 18x28 and one 18x22, 125 barrel cistern, waterworks in house and yard. Barn 18x24 with slate roof. Cash payment of $1200 down and the rest to suit purchaser.

D. S. Maddox, M. D.,
Marion, Ohio,

U. S. Pension Examining Surgeon, [illegible] the Chicago Policlinic Hospital and Illinois Eye and Ear Hospital.

Diseases of the Eye and Ear,
Nose and Throat. Eyes carefully tested for glasses.

Chronic Diseases.
Heart, Lungs, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Blood and Nervous System.

Genito Urinary and Skin Diseases.
Bladder, Prostate, Venerial and all Eruptions of the Skin.

Rectal Diseases.
Hemorrhoids, Fistula, Fissures, Ulceration. Special Hospital and Clinical advantages in the above named [illegible] of medical practice enable me to treat these diseases successfully by the latest and most approved methods.

Office in Cummin Memorial Building, corner east Center and State streets.

A . . . . .
SUIT OF CLOTHES FOR 25 DOLLARS
AND . . .
YOUR MONEY BACK.

If a storekeeper should put an advertisement in a newspaper like the above, and [illegible] to be a man whose business [illegible] is the best and that his credit [illegible] would you not answer [illegible] at once?

THERE ARE OTHER

[illegible] as well as clothes, and life [illegible] one of them.
[illegible] York Life Insurance Company [illegible] and sells a policy that not only [illegible] insurance but gives

YOUR MONEY BACK

[illegible] LIVE OR DIE. It has [illegible] thousands of such policies [illegible] for the Company's standing, it

$162,011,770.93 in assets
and . . . .
$20,249,307.73 of a surplus.

J. C. WYNANT

[illegible] the New York Life, and [illegible] give you any information [illegible] policy, whether you want [illegible] or not.

NOT WITHOUT HONOR

TO THE LOCAL PLAYERS WAS THEIR DEFEAT LAST NIGHT.

The "People's Juniors" Lose a Game of Polo to the Crestline Team by a Score of Nine to Seven—The Juniors Gave Away to Too Much Weight.

It was a jolly good game of polo at the rink Tuesday night, even if it did go against the "People's Juniors" and added another trophy of victory to the already long list won by the Crestline players this year.

Had the Marion players averaged forty pounds more in weight, all around, the result might have been, yes, would have been different but they were too light for the Crestline boys. In a tussle the Crestline players would run full tilt into the Marion boys and knock the breath out of them.

It might be asked why the Marion boys didn't retaliate. They tried to but they are all so light, especially Irvine and Byers, that it had no more effect on the Crestline players than a good, stiff gust of wind.

It wasn't a one-sided game, however, by a long shot, for what our boys lost in strength they made up, to a great measure, in fine team work and scientific playing.

Yes, unquestionably the Crestline boys weren't fooling and were putting in their best licks to win and they had a hard tussle to do it at that, pulling out by the score of 9 to 7.

As it was the game would have been a tie had not Irvine played in hard luck in having the ball bounce out of the cage on a fine drive and had not Hill by accident made a goal for Crestline.

All the boys played for all there was in it and their defeat was most honorable, which not only confers credit upon them but makes the victory of the Crestline players the more notable.

The story of the game, which was played in two fifteen-minute innings, is easily told. Umpire Hartman, of Crestline, called "play" and in quick succession Crestline made two goals.

Hemmerly then drove a goal for Marion, following which Irvine made two more for the home team, and the cheering of the large crowd in attendance almost raised the roof.

The Crestline team at this point of the game commenced to play with every possible exertion and, it must be confessed, somewhat roughly, with the result that they soon run up three points more and the score stood, when time was called ending the first half, 5 to 3 in favor of Crestline.

After the customary wait of ten minutes play was called for the second half and Irvine opened the ball by making a goal for Marion. Three minutes later he repeated the performance in a fine pass by Hemmerly and the score stood a tie. The enthusiasm was at the highest pitch.

In the next three minutes of play Crestline made two goals more, but Marion, not to be outdone, added two more to her score, Hemmerly making the first goal unassisted and the second on a fine pass by Irvine, and the score stood 7 to 7.

With only five minutes to play Crestline made the fifteenth and sixteenth goals and time was called while hard playing was going on near the Marion goal, leaving the score 9 to 7 in favor of the visiting team.

The personnel of the two teams was as follows: Marion—Irvine, first rush; Hemmerly, second rush; Byers, cover point, and Hill, goal tender. Crestline—Moorehead, first rush; Thecker, second rush; Packer, cover point, and Grivesstein, goal tender.

PERSONAL.

G. W. Sells was at Kenton today on business.

Mrs. Frank Carrol is visiting friends in Richwood.

Charles Noonan is here on a visit from Dayton.

H. E. Hill left today for Agosta on legal business.

Chris Haberman was at Morral today on business.

Faust Mackey has returned from a week's visit at Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Gelbaugh, of Bucyrus, were the guests of relatives in this city Tuesday.

J. E. Phillips returned today from New York City, where he has been purchasing goods for his firm.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Brown and Miss Josie Lannon, of Cleveland, have arrived in this city, called here by the death of Patrick Lannon.

C. C. Philbrick and R. R. Bartram, of Columbus, were in the city over Tuesday night. They came here to prepare for the Shanty Club banquet Saturday night, and to see their friends.

Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Rouse, Dr. V. W. McNeill and mother, and Isadore Jacobs, of Prospect, and Miss Mattie Cratty, of Ada, came up from Prospect Tuesday and spent a very pleasant day at the home of Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Clay, of Forest street

SICK AND CONVALESCENT.

Mrs. G. W. Sells is among those on the sick list.

Joseph Robbins is reported among those on the sick list.

E. L. Hawkins is able to get out again, after an illness of two weeks.

Mrs. T. J. Evans, residing on Silver street, who has been seriously ill, is able to get up street.

PATRICK LANNON DEAD.

The Veteran Ex-Policeman Dies After a Brief Illness.

At 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon Patrick Lannon died at his home on north Oak street. Mr. Lannon has been in ill health for the past year, but about a week ago he was stricken with la grippe, which resulted in his death.

There were few better known men in Marion than Patrick Lannon. His long service on the police force made him familiar to everyone in the city. He served the city until age compelled him to give way to some one younger, and he was a faithful public servant until he left the force. For a time he acted as merchants' police, but was finally obliged to retire to his home on north Oak street, where he has lived a quiet and retired life. During Mr. Lannon's time on the force he was ever on hand when needed, and bore the distinction of being a good officer.

He was born in Ireland, but came to this country many years since. He served in the Civil war, and came to Marion from New York state some thirty years ago, and was employed on the railroads until he received his police appointment. Deceased was about 65 years of age, and leaves a wife, three daughters and one son to mourn his death, with many friends and acquaintances. He was a great temperance worker in his earlier days, and a member of St. Patrick T. A. B. society.

The funeral will occur from St. Mary's church Thursday morning at 8 o'clock.

Our $2 Derby hat is equal to any hat sold by other dealers at $3.
w&f **MARTIN & WILEY.**

MISS ROSE FAHEY

Entertains the Cinch Club at Her Home, on Silver Street.

The Cinch club was entertained by Miss Rose Fahey, Tuesday night, at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Fahey, of Silver street, and a more pleasant entertainment, or one where a more charming hostess presided, was unknown in the annals of the club.

In honor of St. Patrick's day the cards showed the decoration of the Shamrock, ever treasured emblem of the Emerald Isle, and the score cards were bound with green ribbon.

Seven tables were occupied and nine games played, the honors of the evening being carried off by Miss Carrie Linsley, who won eight out of the nine games.

After cards the most dainty and palatable refreshments were served, after which dancing was indulged, a pleasant feature being the square dances, the calling being done by Mr. Fahey, the father of the fair hostess.

Those present to enjoy the delightful evening's entertainment were Misses Fahey, Wright, Berry, Crow Douglas, Uhler, Shultz, Walters, Harding, Everett, Torrence, Carrie Linsley, Bernice Christian and Mamie Christian and Messrs. Kerr, Titus, Wright, Lust, Martin, Cunningham, Mackey, Blaich, Beatty, Dee, Egley, Nichols, French Crow and C. E. Phillips.

W. A. McCormick, the Riverside Whistler, excels as a whistling imitator. He is with the Merriken Entertainers. They will be at the Y. M. C. A. Friday evening, March 20. Admission 35c. No extra charge to have seats reserved at Martin & Wiley's.

"A HAUNTED HOUSE."

Miss Edith Smith Gave a Novel and Unique Entertainment to Her Friends.

Miss Edith Smith and a coterie of her young lady friends gave a very novel and unique entertainment to a number of their gentlemen friends at her home, on west Church street, Tuesday evening. It was a masquerade party and those who happened by the house were certain that it was haunted, for within could be seen a number of ghostly-looking objects, dressed in pure white.

The ladies wore sheets around them and pillow cases enveloped their heads. The gentlemen learned of this mode of masquerading and concluded to give the ladies a few samples of their own medicine, and so came to the Smith home attired in the same manner. There was a jolly confusion when all got into the house and it only ended when the masks were removed. Then came a season of games, music and many other entertaining features, to say nothing of a delicious repast that was served.

Save 'em. Ten Huber engines from R. & C. coffee wrappers. You get a book. 98t5

Tristram & Young.

Color'd Shoes

Men's, Women's and Children's.

Shoes

Lace and Button.

Slippers

Ladies', Misses', Children's.

THIS season we are carrying the shoes and we hope they will soon be carrying you.

The Up-to-date Shoe Store

"Pure and Sure."

Cleveland's BAKING POWDER.

Every ingredient used in making Cleveland's baking powder is plainly printed on the label, information not given by makers of other powders.

Recipe book free. Send stamp and address. Cleveland Baking Powder Co., N. Y.

A CONSTABLES' RACE

HUGGINS AND JONES SPRINT FOR POSSESSION OF PROPERTY.

Attachments Amounting to Over Seven Hundred Dollars Taken Against Property Belonging to the American Asphalt Company and H. S. Hallwood.

Loose property belonging to the American Asphalt company and H. S. Hallwood, of Columbus, which is lying about the city, is now in the hands of the justice of peace courts of the city. The aforesaid property consists of the asphalt plant, located on the Boulevard, loose brick on south Main street, tools, paving utensils, etc.

Tuesday local creditors of the Asphalt company and H. S. Hallwood heard whisperings from Columbus that put them on their guard and late in the afternoon attachments were issued in Justice McKinley's court as follows:

E. Huber against The American Asphalt company, $278.39; Marion Water company against the American Asphalt company, $261.96; Dennis O'Conneil against H. S. Hallwood, of The American Asphalt company, $66.

Simultaneous with the issuing of these writs by 'Squire McKinley, Leffler & Bland had begun attachment proceedings in Justice Osbun's court against The American Asphalt company, to satisfy a claim of $103.

No sooner were the writs issued than Constable Jacob Huggins, representing McKinley's court, and Constable John Jones, from Osbun's, started out to make a levy on the property and both started for the asphalt plant. A great race followed.

Huggins, who is some shakes as a pedestrian, concluded to walk, while Jones quite as naturally determined to wait for a street car—and thereby hangs a tale. Imagination portrays Jones' great complacency as he gleefully chuckles to himself and thinks how, by the aid of electricity, he will be able to outstrip Huggins and first get possession of the property. In the meantime Huggins plods on out west Center street, a picture of grim determination.

Let's go back to the street railway transfer. "The four cars never before seemed half so slow in getting in," thought Jones. "What's the matter with that south line, anyway?" "Why did not that feeble old lady wait for the next car, instead of delaying the whole system and thus obstructing the process of law?" But patience is a virtue, and Jones has dead loads of it; there is a simultaneous clanging of gongs and—the cars are off! The west end breezes begin to pick up sample threads of Jones' Pefferian whiskers and dally with them playfully. But the sole proprietor of the said P. w. is unmindful of the breezes. He has his eye out for Huggins, in whose direction he expects to throw a pitiful glance as he whizzes by. But he is doomed to disappointment.

The street car bearing Jones and Pedestrian Huggins reach the intersection of the Boulevard at one and the same time. Huggins has all the advantage in the race down the Boulevard, and Jones, who is never able to head the representative of the opposition court, reaches the asphalt plant in time to see Huggins mount the apex of a huge sand-pile, at the same time proclaiming his possession.

Huggins made a grand spectacle of triumph as he stood knee-deep in sand, with the small particles trickling into his shoe-tops, and announced in stentorian tones: "Behold, good people! Here am I, officer of the law, monarch of all I survey! The world is mine! See?"

And Officer Jones stood and looked on, compelled to be satisfied with a second lien on the sand-pile.

The brick on Main street, belonging to H. S. Hallwood, were attached today in favor of J. G. Fairbanks, to satisfy a claim of $137.05.

Samples of the best $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 and $2 shoes in Marion in New York Store's window this week. 99tf

Johnson-Smily Entertainment.

Tickets for the Johnson-Smily entertainment, at M. E. church, March 24th, on sale at

Fermers and Mechanics Bank Co.
Tristram & Young's.
J. W. Thew's.
J. W. Grills and C. C. Plank's.
J. E. Waddell's.
Fred Issleib's.
G. Dutton's.
Adults 50c. Children under 15, 25c.

Have you an endowment policy that will provide for your family in case of death, or will provide for you when older and not so able to work as now? If not, be sure and see some of the Union Central agents and take out one without delay, as the older you are the more it will cost you and the longer it will be until you get your money.

ROYAL Baking Powder.
Highest of all in leavening strength.—U. S. Government Report.

FOR RENT—A desirable home on east Church street, April 1. Inquire of R. A. Boyd, 371 east Church street. 71-tf

FOR RENT—Business room in J. F. Lust block, on north Main street. Gas, water and sanitary plumbing. Suitable for any business. Call on J. F. Lust. 82tf

FOR RENT—Hall suitable for lodges. Also 2 smaller rooms Fisher block. Also business room occupied by Frame & Betcher, 128 west Center street. 83tf C. C. FISHER.

FOR RENT—One five-room house house on Greenwood street. City water in house. Inquire of Mrs. H. C. Sharpless. 89tf

FOR RENT—Second floor, No. 226 east Center street, now occupied by Mrs. Ogier. Price $1 per month to small family. 98tf J. G. LEFFLER, Grocer.

FOR RENT—Suitable rooms in the Grimm block. Inquire of Mrs. S. Togleson. 1p

WANTED—Two unfurnished rooms quick for housekeeping, for man and wife. Address Lock Box 15 postoffice. 99t3

WANTED TO RENT—A house within two squares of court house, with ten rooms. Call on J. N. Helmes, 140 west Center street. 99t3p

COMMON PLEAS COURT.

About midnight Tuesday, the jury in the case of Elijah S. Showman against John W. Thatcher came to a conclusion and sent in a sealed verdict.

The verdict was opened by Judge Norris this morning and it was found to be for the plaintiff in the sum of $377.60.

W. Z. Davis, as counsel for the defendant, immediately made a motion for a new trial.

The plaintiff was represented by J. A. Wolford.

The case of E. L. Hawkins against A. H. Howser and C. W. Mapes, partners as Howser & Mapes, came up before Judge Norris in the court of common pleas this morning for trial by jury.

The plaintiff seeks to recover damages on a contract for hay which he claims was broken by the defendants, and hence he sues for $230.

The plaintiff is represented by G. E. Mouser and B. G. Young, while C. F. Garberson and W. E. Scofield are looking after the interests of the defendants.

B. F. Moore and H. W. Knickle, partners doing business as Moore & Knickle, against James W. Porter, is the title of a case brought by L. E. Myers in the court of common pleas this morning, in which the plaintiffs seek to collect $162.08 with interest from July 13, 1893, due them upon an account for merchandise.

The criminal cases will be assigned next Wednesday for trial.

The following cases were assigned for trial next week:

No. 7824—The City of Marion against Hinds and others for Monday, March 23.

No. 7825—The City of Marion against Uhler and others for Monday, March 23

No. 7828—The City of Marion against Uhler and others for Tuesday, March 24.

No. 7826—The City of Marion against Cull and others for Wednesday, March 25.

No. 7827—The City of Marion against Leffler and others for Wednesday, March 25.

Use R. & C. coffee. 98t5

Real Estate Transfers.

Caroline Orians and husband to Mary E. Orians, lot 1859 in H. True's fourth addition, $500.

Andrew J. Thompson and wife to J. C. Martin and C. S. Lippincott, tract of land in LaRue, $1200.

Elizabeth D. Martin and husband to Linsley and Lawrence, lot 1338 in True's first addition to Marion, $1.

John William Cheney and wife to David Cheney, situate in Green Camp township, $75.

William W. Bonham to William Reeley, tract of land in Green Camp township, $525.

Eliza A. Sifritt and others to Lafayette Holt, tract of land in Bowling Green township, $4900.

WADDELL & KNAPP,
GENERAL
INSURANCE AGENTS,
ISSUE
FIRE, CYCLONE & ACCIDENT POLICIES.
Also Agents for
Northwestern Life Insurance Company!
Largest Divided Paying Co. in the World.
Office Opp. Court House,
Leonard Block, - MARION, O.

D. YAKE.

A SPECIAL DRIVE IN LINENS

50	Turkey red Damask Table Cloths, worth 50c yd	Only 29c
50	Turkey red Damask Table Cloths, worth 60c yd	Only 39c
500	Yds. good Toweling, 18 inches wide, worth 6c yd.	Only 4c
500	Yds. All-linen Toweling, worth 8c yd.	Only 5c
100	Readymade unbleached Sheets, 2¼ yds. wide, 2½ yds. long, worth 60c each	Only 42c

WHY NOT BUY OUR GOOD CARPETS?

You're not buying for six weeks or three months—but for years. Quality in carpets commands a standard price. Shoddy you can get for any price, where they keep it. We don't. Our carpet reputation is the result of years of hard fighting for quality.

Remnants

Lowell All-wool, good patterns, 1 to 20 yards, worth 60c yd.. **Only 35c**

CASH OR EASY PAYMENTS.

D. YAKE

F. R. SAUTER,

STOVES, RANGES, MANTELS, AND TILE.

MARION ROOFING WORKS.

131 S. MAIN ST. ESTABLISHED 1863

Agent for the Economy Furnace. Get my Prices.

SMOKELESS COAL

JUST THE NICEST YOU EVER SAW.

Also Pittson Egg and Chestnut,
LeHigh Valley—all sizes, Scranton—all sizes,
And Massillon, Raymond City, Sedalia and Hocking Coal

AT **S. E. DeWOLFE'S.**

I. B. CARLISLE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL **Cash Grocer.**

In buying groceries give best attention to quality, then consider the lowest prices. This is our motto—you should practice it.

New York H. P. navy beans per pound 3c, 10 pounds for	25c
New York buckwheat 10 pounds for	25c
Kettle rendered leaf lard 3 pounds for	25c
Standard tomatoes per can 6c, per dozen	70c
Standard corn per can 5c, per dozen	57c
Fancy 2 Crown raisins 5c pound, 7 pounds for	25c
Fancy cleaned currants 5c pound, 6 pounds for	25c
Best sifted grain pepper per pound 15c, 2 pounds for	25c
Best package coffee per package	20c
Werk's, Star and Lenox soap 7 bars for	25c
New California prunes 3 pounds for	20c
Mince meat 3 packages for	20c
Best sugar cured hams per pound	10½c

These are only a few of the bargains we have for you. Call around and see for yourself.

I. B. CARLISLE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CASH GROCER.
S. E. Corner State and Center Streets.

COAL L. B. GURLEY
Sole Agent for
Sunday Creek Coal
Office North of Jail.
TELEPHONE NO. 67

The PRENDERGAST LUMBER & COAL CO.
HEADQUARTERS FOR ALL KINDS OF LUMBER AND COAL
OUR SPECIALTY EVERYTHING.
PHONE 8

WITH FLAPPING WINGS

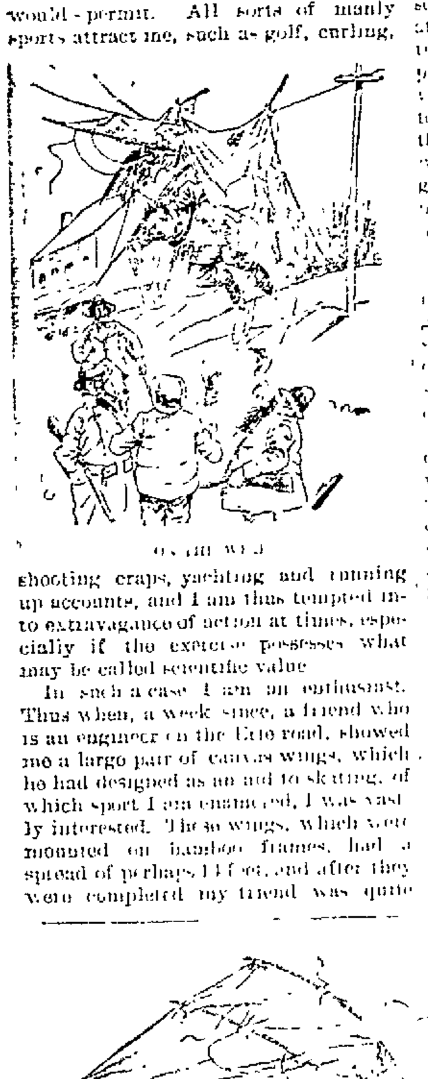
Cartoonist Walt McDougall Proves That Flying Is Possible.

CAUGHT IN A BIG CYCLONE.

He Begins on the Ice and Ends In a Heap After a Marvelous Flight. He Also Endeavors to Tame a Very Balky Bicycle.

[Copyright, 1896, by the Author.]

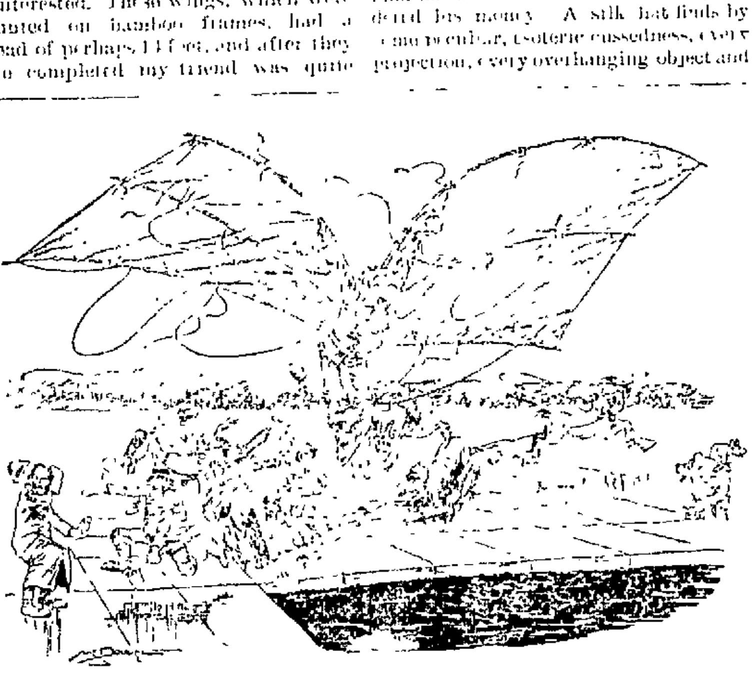
Most men as they approach middle age grow disinclined to exercise, and worry along with as little as possible, thus creating a tendency to corpulency, officeholding and the evasion of taxes. I have endeavored to prevent these evils in my case by partaking of all forms of exercise as often as my other duties would permit. All sorts of manly sports attract me, such as golf, curling,



[illegible]

shooting craps, yachting and running up accounts, and I am thus tempted into extravagance of action at times, especially if the exercise possesses what may be called scientific value.

In such a case I am an enthusiast. Thus when, a week since, a friend who is an engineer on the Erie road, showed me a large pair of canvas wings, which he had designed as an aid to skating, of which sport I am enamored, I was vastly interested. These wings, which were mounted on bamboo frames, had a spread of perhaps 14 feet, and after they were completed my friend was quite pleased with them, but he was afraid to try them for fear of the ridicule that greets all innovations.

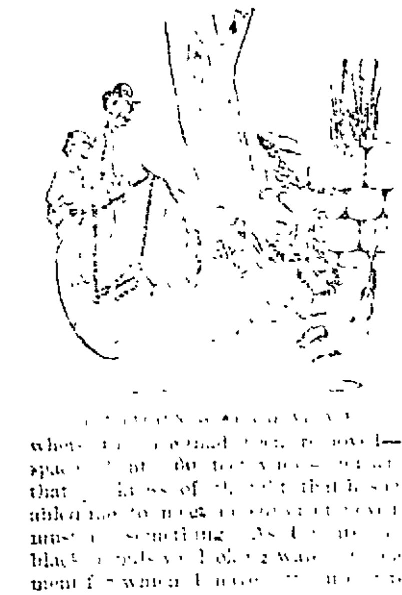


I LEAPED INTO THE AIR

I told him I would be glad to make the attempt, and he assented quite cheerfully. He seemed confident that I would succeed in making very fast time on the ice with them. We went up to Greenwood lake for the experiment, and he attached the wings to me by half a dozen strong straps. The lake is about ten miles long, and except where the ice cutters were working was covered with smooth ice a foot thick. I had this whole area before me as I slowly skated away from the little group of spectators. Then I lifted the wings by spreading out my arms.

In an instant I felt the wind take hold of them with a vigorous and determined grasp. I slipped away and glided along with an indescribable feeling of buoyancy. It was delicious. No exertion was necessary. I just sailed.

About ten seconds later the long expected gale predicted by Forecaster Dunn arrived at that locality and struck me. The wind attained the unprecedented velocity of 85 miles an hour and the storm centered just in my vicinity, of course. In a twinkling my momentum increased and I saw at once that I would not need the wings to travel quite rapidly. I tried to lower them, but it was impossible, so I decided to cast them loose. As I was deciding I perceived that I was about to arrive at the spot



[illegible]

where [illegible] space [illegible] that [illegible] able [illegible] must [illegible] something. As [illegible] black [illegible] ment [illegible] spot. I [illegible] across [illegible] seemed with the wild alarms of the ice cutters and fitters who took me for a visitor from another sphere, as they afterward admitted. One of them said that he "had seen it coming, with horns and a long tail, that it just kinder whirred past and disappeared down the lake."

I dipped into the icy water up to my waist on the farther side, but did not linger. I was perfectly cool after that. I went on as before, but the straps had slipped during my struggle to free myself and held me [illegible] only. I felt quite fly however. I saw the amazed inhabitants of the lakeside hurrying to the water's edge and a sort of stage fright seized me for a moment, but I could not now withdraw [illegible] before them. I saw the large, extensive hotel at the end of the lake looming up and I [illegible] that I must sail over it [illegible]. I hardly expected to clear it, but I leaped into space with all my might. I [illegible] at an angle of 45 degrees, and as I did so several men along shore began to shoot at me with Winchesters. I could hear the plaintive zing of the bullets as they passed, and every zing gave me a convulsion. I was within 50 feet of the hotel and was just picking out a window through which I calculated to enter when the whole apparatus struck a telegraph wire and instantly collapsed. I [illegible] for a [illegible] and then the wire broke and I landed among the [illegible] inhabitants, much [illegible] when I struck the ground. It was a great hit, and as a scientific experiment it was highly successful, and I understand it demonstrated something about aerial navigation—I don't know what.

These [illegible] require knowledge of a new sport are almost always fraught with peril. I have been learning to ride a bicycle for several [illegible] past and as one result have become aware of tender spots, and [illegible] bruises, sprains and aches of which during a most freckled and varied career I had been utterly ignorant. I have learned that man has too much anatomy. A chart of my sore spots, bruises and cutaneous punctures would be a map of my whole epidermis.

Gentle reader with the clear brow and soft eye, have you ever bought a silk hat? If you are a woman, you may own up and say you haven't, but nearly every man has at one time or another squandered his money. A silk hat finds by some peculiar, esoteric cussedness, every projection, every overhanging object and promptly brushes or bangs up against it and the newer the hat the more collisions it seeks and acquires.

So, to one whose aristocratic lineage has transmitted a skin delicate as gossamer, through which is visible the rich azure blood pulsating like the old scratch, the simile will appeal. Low,

[illegible]

coarse natures will not understand the transparent delicacy of a New Jersey cuticle, nor appreciate how sensitive it is to contact with sand, gravel, broken clam shells, [illegible]

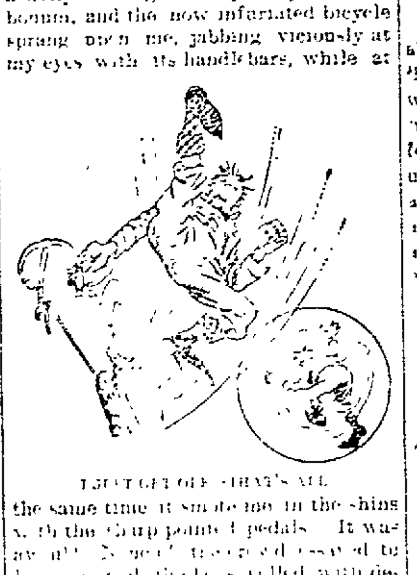
Only a Roentgen ray could discover the internal disarrangements I [illegible] suspect—disarrangements that are the results of the acquisition of this [illegible] sport.

I learned to ride in an academy with an instructor who walks some 1,200 miles per day for $[illegible] and the privilege of [illegible]. He also has [illegible] to furnish anatomical specimens to colleges. He supported me in moments of uncertainty and was a guide, a counselor and a friend.

All that I know of wheeling I owe to him—[illegible] $[illegible] borrowed money.

I took quite a lot of lessons in riding and mounting at the Elite academy, the floor of which, for some reason or other, was always cleared of all other scholars after my first day. It seemed fun enough for the others to sit [illegible] in the galleries and let me learn. I paid $2 for [illegible] the first week, but I thought it cheap, for I was thrown in with some [illegible] people. Contact in that way with [illegible] folks is very beneficial, and I [illegible] much of my [illegible] and a large brown mole on my forehead, which has been a blemish on my features for many years.

Then I got a wheel, which was so yellow that people gathered like bugs around a lamp to see me mount. A little boy who had learned to ride, as boys do, when 4 years old, held the wheel, and I got on. The wheel started, then reared up, throwing me off the port scupper against a stone wall. I fell heavily to the ground upon my magnum bonum, and the now infuriated bicycle sprang upon me, jabbing viciously at my eyes with its handle bars, while at



I JUST GET OFF—THAT'S ALL.

the same time it smote me in the shins with the sharp pointed pedals. It was awful. [illegible] to become, and the boys yelled with delight. In such moments the barbaric instincts of our savage progenitors assert their sway over our minds even in this advanced age. I thought of this afterward.

For several moments the struggle raged, but finally, by a supreme effort, I shoved the wheel away and managed to get between the wall and a large tree, where I eluded its repeated attacks until it cooled down, and allowed the boy to lead it away, and chain it in the cellar.

I was urged to make another attempt, but with my face set sternly and through my clenched [illegible] replied, "Nit." Then in an evil hour I joined a gay party, the members of which were going to take a [illegible] mile run. I mounted and after a few [illegible] I went along fairly well. My main trouble when on a wheel is what may be called an ingrowing apprehension. I'm not afraid of falling off—for I've fallen again and again and I like it—but every time I come within 20 rods of anything to collide with it assumes proportions that my knowledge of drawing and perspective tell me are utterly false. But still I grow unsteady. I went along until I was opposite the estate of a neighbor who doesn't like me because I am handsomer than he is. I glanced ahead and to my terror saw a tallyho coach with six horses coming down the road. I learned afterward that it was about half a mile away, but I felt the hot breath of the horses on my blanched cheeks and the clanking of their harness rang in my ears. With a sharp, quick motion I threw the wheel to starboard and shot into a chain fence. Then I left the wheel as if by prearrangement and dived into a large bed of expensive roses that blushed with delight as I mowed them down and filled my skin with thorns.

My neighbor ran out and said quite plainly, "——!!——' ——!!!! ——!!!! ——," so that even his own children heard him and moved uneasily in their seats. Then he added:

"You think that's a derned funny thing to do, don't you?"

I replied with some heat, as I got up: "If you think I came in here to be funny, you err and err most erroneously."

I then withdrew with dignity in time to avoid saying anything that he might regret, and with the scent of the roses still clinging to me I walked home.

I never have taken any lessons in dismounting. I feel that it is needless. My own ingenuity suffices me in that direction, for I have eight hundred and seven ways of dismounting and they are all different and all my own original discoveries. I just get off—that's all—and I am striated with lines so that when I am alone and in "the altogether" I look like an isothermal map or a dress pattern.

WALTER McDOUGALL.

No Apology Needed.

In addition to giving the convicted man a term of ten years in prison, the judge imposed on him the gratuitous punishment of listening to a long speech made for the benefit of the reporters, in which he set forth specifically the reasons for his action.

"You needn't have done all that apologizin to me on a feller man," said the culprit kindly. "They ain't no hard feelin's on my part. I know as well as you do that a man can't hold the job of judge and act the gentleman at the same time."—Indianapolis Journal.

To Some Extent.

"Saw old Bill Brown when I was up to town," said the man with the gum boots, "settin' himself on the salt barrel [illegible] a street car."

"I [illegible] he was goin into business for hisself," said the grocer.

"Wal, I [illegible] he is to some extent. But the company ain't got on to it yet."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Different.

"Her hair is a pronounced brunette, is it not?" said one young woman.

"No," replied the other. "It is a Russian. It can be spelled, but not pronounced."—Washington Star.

Premonition.

"What's the matter with you?"

"[illegible] my brain is going [illegible] time."

"Two [illegible] after [illegible] patents!"—New York Herald.

At a Poet's Cottage.

[illegible]

Ties For the Neck.

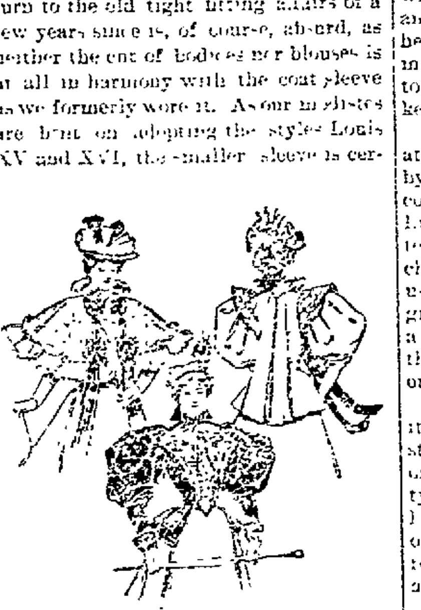
[illegible]

SPRING FASHIONS.

CORRECT STYLES IN COATS, CAPES AND TAILOR MADE SUITS.

The Truth About Sleeves—Sack and Louis Quinze Coats—The Tailor Dress Waistcoats—Gowns With Belted Waists—Grass Linen Fabrics—Lace Trimmings.

Varied and conflicting rumors are abroad concerning sleeves. The assertion that we will suddenly leave off our full, wide and much puffed sleeves and return to the old tight fitting affairs of a few years since is, of course, absurd, as neither the cut of bodices nor blouses is at all in harmony with the coat sleeve as we formerly wore it. As our modistes are bent on adopting the styles Louis XV and XVI, the smaller sleeve is certainly being revived, but on most gowns it is not seen in its pristine simplicity, but is proportioned to accord with the fichus or wide collars which veil the top of the sleeves, and so impart the characteristic style of the Louis Seize and Pompadour garments. The Marie Antoinette fichus and the wide collars and draped arrangements of lace will prevail this summer, and with these the sleeves will gradually diminish to a close fitting shape.



STYLISH COATS AND CAPE.

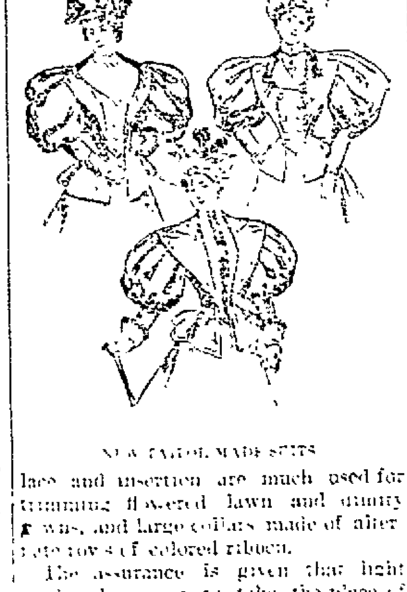
The sack coat is to the fore for spring wear. The cape, boasting even greater charms than ever, awaits its opportunity till the May blossoms usher in the sunshine of another summer. The sack shape is seen not only in the smooth faced cloths, but in the richer fabrics, and depends for its elegance on a decorated yoke or epaulet. A quite new coat in modified form of sack reveals just a suspicion of a curve at its sides, and employs its fullness in two box plaits. Made of black faced cloth, with collar epaulets of beaded black applique on crown satin, this coat is decidedly effective.

Another coat and one that is becoming to many figures—which the sack is not—is a modification of the Louis Quinze manner, boasting of very pretty decorations of iridescent beading and insertion of silk network, with a cascade of lovely black lace to cover the waistcoat.

A third recent importation is a cape which is delightfully suggestive of sunny days, with its fabric of gauzy black grenadine mounted on black glace and its novel embellishment of applique of flowers in chine silk outlined by beads and surrounded by sparkling paillettes. Then a full double flouncing of black chiffon over white forms a becoming fussy border and an enormous neck ruche.

The waistcoat of the tailor made dress demands attention. The English have divided it into three classes, "Feminine, but severe; the rather masculine, and the utterly mannish." The first is that fashioned from plain cloth and cut with uncompromising severity, with plain high neckband and seamed front; the second, also of cloth, is made with many neat buttons down the front, and worn with high linen collar and neat bow tie, but the third resembles exactly the smartest waistcoat from our husband's or brother's wardrobe. Its material may be corduroy, duck or cloth. It is cut double breasted, contains many pockets and is worn in conjunction with an irreproachable stock or linen shirt front and a tie of masculine appearance.

Dresses of pique, duck, serge and alpaca are being made with loose waists, almost blouse fashion, to be worn with belt. A novelty for summer gowns is introduced in the new grass linens, sheer and fine, and often with applique figures of lace set in at intervals all over it. Bands of ribbon put on bretelle fashion over the shoulders continue a feature of waist trimming. Valenciennes



NEW TAILOR MADE SUITS.

lace and insertion are much used for trimming flowered lawn and dimity gowns, and large collars made of alternate rows of colored ribbon.

The assurance is given that light suede gloves are to take the place of white kid this spring, for which fact every woman with large hands and a small pocketbook ought to be grateful. White gloves, as everybody must know by this time, make the hands appear much larger than they really are, and can only be worn twice before they are ready for the cleaners.

ALICE VARNUM.

UNCARPETED FLOORS.

These May Be Painted, Stained or Waxed. Papier Mache Filling For Crevices.

Parquetry is the handsomest, most serviceable and most expensive of hard wood floors. A painted floor is the most economical and convenient, and staining ranks next in value. Stain comes in cans all ready for use. If too heavy, it can be lightened by thinning to the consistency of cream with crude linseed oil. To obtain a greater brilliance, add beeswax to the stain, in the proportion of wax the size of a hickory nut to every quart of stain. Heat over a slow fire and when partly cooled remove, stir well and thin with spirits of turpentine. The heating of such inflammable materials must be very cautiously done and is not to be recommended, says Good Housekeeping, authority for the following:

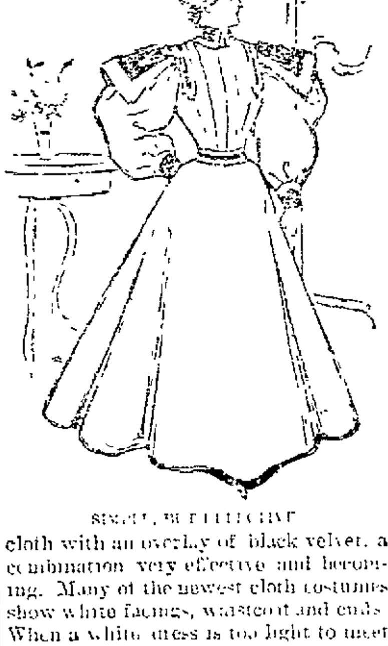
A good mahogany stain may be made at less cost than it could be purchased by mixing together turpentine and oil, colored with a bit of burnt sienna. A little carmine or red oxide of lead added to this stain makes a light or a dark cherry color. But whatever color is used the floor, when dry, should be given a coat of "hard oil" varnish, and a yearly renewal of the same will keep the stain fresh and the floor in good order.

If the floor is naturally a pretty one, it may be evenly waxed without any staining whatever, and a wax polish upon a stained floor adds much to its beauty. This polish may be prepared at home, but as the process is a dangerous one it is best to purchase the polish all ready for use, as it can be procured at all first class shops.

But there are floors in old houses built out of unseasoned wood. The boards often show yawning chasms and bulging surfaces. The unevenness in surface can be partly remedied by the carpenter's hammer and plane, and for the cracks an excellent filling is made in this wise: Boil together a pound of flour and a dessertspoonful of alum in 3 quarts of water. While still hot, thicken this paste with shredded newspapers, making a pulp that when cold will be of the consistency of putty. This paste, which is simply a crude papier mache, will stand an immense amount of wear and tear. It should be inserted in the crevices before it is quite cold and can then be painted to match the flooring or woodwork, but a better way is to mix the required dry color in the paste before applying it. Then, as the surface wears away, the color is the same all through the mass.

A Stylish Home Gown.

In pleasing contrast with the many elaborate gowns one sees nowadays is a simple but very effective one in white and black. The skirt is quite plain, the bodice made with three plaits back and front. Shoulder straps, epaulets, collar, cuffs and waistband are of white



SIMPLE, BUT EFFECTIVE.

cloth with an overlay of black velvet, a combination very effective and becoming. Many of the newest cloth costumes show white facings, waistcoat and cuffs. When a white dress is too light to meet one's requirements, the gown may be of tan colored cloth, with white shoulder straps, collar, etc., overlaid with tan colored velvet.

A Good Clam Soup.

Take 25 small clams, a quart of milk, half a cup of butter, a tablespoonful of chopped parsley, 3 potatoes, 2 large tablespoonfuls of flour, season with salt and pepper. Chop the clams fine and drain. Chop the potatoes fine and put to boil with the milk in a double boiler. Rub the butter and flour together until creamy and add to the potato and milk when they have boiled 15 minutes. Boil eight minutes longer. Add the clams and cook one minute.

Soups Without Meat.

Corn Soup.—To a can of corn allow a quart each of milk and water, boil ten minutes, seasoning with pepper and salt and 2 tablespoonfuls of butter rubbed with 1 of flour. Before serving stir in 2 well beaten eggs and a few spoonfuls of cracker crumbs.

Simple Recipe For Orange Jelly.

Cover half a box of gelatin with a pint of cold water, and after it has soaked for an hour add a scant cupful of sugar, the juice of 2 large oranges and a pint of boiling water. Strain and turn into molds.

Jewelry Notes.

A notable feature of the present day jewelry is that all kinds of fancy stones are utilized. There also appears an exceedingly clever imitation of precious gems.

Lorgnette chains are very popular and include both gold and silver chains, also gold chains punctuated with pearls and precious stones.

The princess ring is decidedly effective with its three or five colored stones set in a framework of diamonds.

Just now great masses are the fashion. Of course the emerald comes first.

The peridot, or evening emerald, as it has been called, is a much employed stone in jewelry.

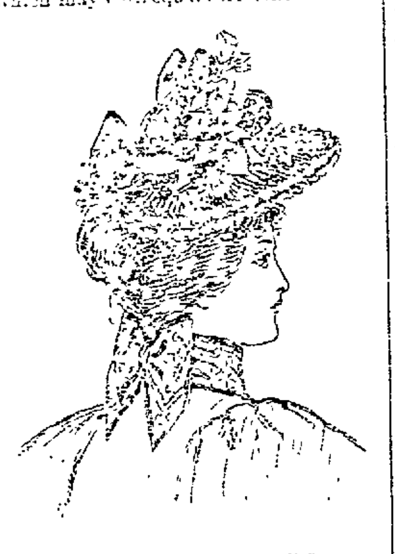
THE NEW MILLINERY.

It Includes Hats Large and Small, Stylish Toques and Charming Little Bonnets.

According to the preliminary styles of spring millinery women may be as original as they choose with hats and bonnets, so long as they wear flowers and show the [illegible]. There is talk about wearing the hats far back again on the head and not tipped forward, as during this season. Already the fantastic shapes and [illegible] combinations of trimming that appear among the very first may [illegible] modified by good taste to suit the requirements of conservative women. Good dressers, as a rule, avoid the extremes so conspicuous in the preliminary display and wait until the more [illegible] styles appear. That green is a popular color is shown in the prevalence of green straw hats. Their trimmings consist of garlands and [illegible] with tulle and [illegible]. Tulle by the bye, it is told, is to be the rage. Black lace net, spotted chiffon and white applique designs are other favorite materials in millinery.

There are large and small hats, and hats with fluted brims, and hats with straight brims. Shapes known as Louis XV and Louis XVI are turned up at the back and trimmed with flowers and high standing rows of ribbons. A shape that seems to please has a flat brim and a low crown.

Delightful little bonnets appear which may with equal correctness be described as toques, such close relationship now existing between the two. And, by the way, toques and bonnets of lace and violets are fashionable as ever. Black and white is a popular combination in millinery, and consequently one sees many white aigrets. The Marie Stuart bonnet is included among the spring shapes, and when made of lace with wide strings to make a becoming finish around the face it is very becoming to middle aged women.



POPULAR BECAUSE BECOMING.

Wide ribbons are used in conjunction with flowers, being employed in bows that have numerous loops. Sometimes black and colored ribbons are used on the same hat. Sequins, rhinestone buckles and jeweled pins add glitter to the garniture of both hats and bonnets.

The popular hat of the season will be a medium sized straw, with straight brim, wired all around. This can be bent in curves to suit any face. This hat presents a convenient basis on which to construct becoming headgear for young and middle aged. Nimble fingers can shape it to the wearer's face. Then these same fingers, guided by an artistic sense of color and fitness, will add such garniture as the requirements of a special case demand.

Rice Blancmange.

Put a cupful of rice into 6 cupfuls of cold water and boil till a thick paste is formed, the rice being entirely dissolved. Then stir in a cupful of sugar, the grated rind of a lemon, salt and cinnamon to taste. Beat half a cupful of cream and stir that in also, adding, as a coloring material, half a cupful of jelly or the juice of preserves. Put in wet molds, and when stiff it is ready to serve with custard or cream dressing.

Rice Custard.

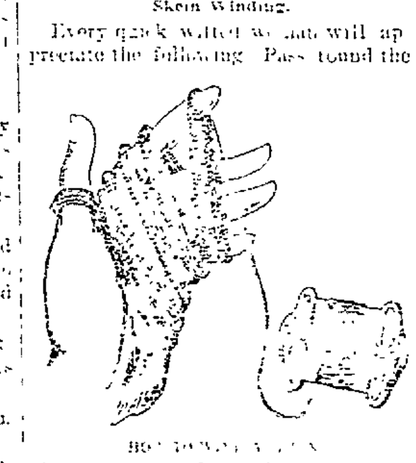
Soak a cupful of cold boiled rice for 15 minutes in a pint and a half of milk, then stir in a pinch of salt, 3 eggs well beaten, a cupful of sugar and vanilla flavor to the taste. When well mixed, pour into a pudding dish, grate nutmeg over the top and bake in a hot oven till firm. This will require about 30 minutes, and if the baking is prolonged curdling will be the result. It is to be served cold and is delicious.

Lace Curtains.

It is a suggestion from an old housekeeper and [illegible] to the coming spring housecleaning that lace curtains should be rid of the worst of their soil at home before being sent to the cleaners. They can be soaked in warm water and then carefully squeezed through several waters before being dried. In this way they will not need the often ungentle handling of the professional launderer.

Skein Winding.

Every quick witted woman will appreciate the following: Pass round the



HOW TO WIND A SKEIN.

thumb one end of the skein, which is to be round the palm of the hand and slip the opposite end on the first finger

QUICKER THAN A DOCTOR
BETTER THAN A DOCTOR
CHEAPER THAN A DOCTOR

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RELIEVES INSTANTLY......
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A. P. T. L.

The American Protective Tariff League is a national organization advocating "Protection to American Labor and Industry" as explained by its constitution, as follows:

"The object of this League shall be to protect American labor by a tariff on imports which shall adequately secure American industrial products against the competition of foreign labor."

There are no personal or private profits in connection with the organization and it is sustained by memberships, contributions and the distribution of its publications.

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SECOND. We need and welcome contributions, whether small or large, to our cause.

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N. Y., L. E. AND W.

[In effect Feb. 9, 1896.]
CITY DEPOT.

WEST.		EAST.	
No. 1	5:35 am	No. 12	4.30 am
No. 5	10:05 am	No. 16*	12.52 pm
No. 3	10.50 pm	No. 8	10.[illegible] pm
No. 37 (local)	8.00 am	No. 35 (local)	5.00 pm

Nos. 37 and 36 run between Galion and Dayton only.
No. 16 runs to Salamanca only.

[In effect Feb. 9, 1896.]

C. AND E. DIVISION.

MARION JUNCTION DEPOT.

WEST.		ARRIVE.	
No. 1	9.00 am	No. 12	4.15 am
No. 5	10.15 am	No. 2	5.10 pm
No. 3	11:25 pm	No. 5	10.35 pm
No. 33	12:55 pm	No. 32	12.00 noon

Nos. 33 and 32 run between Marion and Lima only. Nos. 1 and 2 run daily except Sundays, and stop at all stations.

[In effect 12.00 m. Sunday, Oct. 20, 1895.]

BIG FOUR.

EAST.		WEST.	
No. 36	9.10 am	No. 11	5:15 am
No. 2	5:25 pm	No. 3	11.00 am
No. 18	10:57 pm	No. 35	4:[illegible] pm
No. 54 local	3:55 pm	No. 55 local	11:35 am

No. 11, daily, stops at LaRue.
No. 3, daily except Sunday, makes local stops.
No. 35, daily, makes local stops.
No. 36, daily, stops at Caledonia.
No. 2, daily except Sunday, makes local stops west of Galion.
No. 18, daily, does not make local stops.
Local, daily except Sunday.

[In effect Dec. 15.]

C., H. V. and T.

(BUCKEYE ROUTE.)

NORTH.		SOUTH.	
No. 31	8:50am	No. 36	7.[illegible]
No. 33	10:05am	No. 34	1.15pm
No. 35	4:30pm	No. 32	[illegible]
No. 37	10:20pm	No. 30	5:35am

Trains 31 and 34 daily except Sunday.

NGRESS CRITICISED.

sident Cleveland Says Its Course Is Dangerous.

OMACY BY TOWN MEETING.

Liable to Bring the Nation Into ve Peril- But This Is a Democratic vernment, and Discussion Is Inevitable, They Say.

, March 17.—[Special.]— eland has very radical ideas the impropriety of congress at- interfere in foreign matters. s so often expressed him- t to members of his cab- representatives and other his views have become well They are interesting even to not agree with him. Mr says he, as president of the is charged by the constitu- the management of our affairs countries. The makers of the were wise in imposing this the executive branch of the gov- Diplomacy, unlike legislation, upon publicity. In all gov- there is recognition of the neces- ing the conduct of negotiations powers to the head of the he alone can throw about those safeguards of secrecy, and skill requisite to success, must be attended to by diplo- legislation by legislators, and functions are apart and distinct. that trouble is bred by any effort them together. Diplomacy by town is a failure and always has been.

Liable to Precipitate War.

recent caller President Cleveland congress was adopting a very course. Its eagerness to have to say about every foreign affair comes to the surface, its desire to resolution or speeches or bills will, if carried on much the country in serious diffi It will bring on war and perhaps on in such way that the right will our side. President Cleveland earnestly and added that ever congress assembled last December his fear had been that some action of body would precipitate international which otherwise might be averted. Cleveland spoke quite as em- against the habit congress has of making speeches on interna- questions while they are pending. the countries the impropriety and of such speechmaking are clearly d. The trouble is that the words in debate by members of legislative heard abroad. They convey impression that is not warranted by the sometimes they may be too bellig- at others too much for peace. In it is possible to do great harm. is this understood that in Euro- countries such debates are either sup- altogether or are practically limited of the government. An illus- of this was afforded, and has been related by the president in con- in the house of commons when Venezuelan case came up for discussion The debate went on a little and no objection was made. But as as it reached a stage in which the interests were threatened, or there danger that they would be, the repre- of the prime minister on the to the house to remember it owed to another branch of government and the debate instantly to an end.

Fearful Forebodings.

dent Cleveland mentioned this as a example for our congress to follow in our system the executive spokesman on the floor of either or house. A member or senator to speak for the president, may be well understood he speaks but his words do not carry the which would be borne by the ut- of a minister or secretary. Such have been made to the senate, but on deaf ears. Mr Cleveland is that if this tendency of congress with foreign affairs be allowed and develop it will unbalance and produce a state of which will threaten the nation with perils. The president did not with the tone of one who feels hurt another branch of the government upon his prerogatives, but was sincere in his belief that constituted a menace to our and to our peace.

is a very grave matter which the has brought forward, and one to be discussed without serious There is of course, another side story, and I am able to present that with members of the foreign committee of the senate. These admit the management of for- affairs is constitutionally in the hands president, but claim this fact does rate to shut out congress altogether. is a democratic government. Con- to all than the president rep- the people. Cannot congress ex- its opinions? Is it debarred from what it believes to be the popular Must it simply sit still, without the slightest effort to convey to the nature of its wishes?

The Other Side.

discussion is inevitable, they say. This of discussion, the age of public- age of free speech. Editors will opinions and reviewers theirs. politicians will thunder theirs. of private citizens theirs by interviews and signed articles Must congress alone remain because the matter which is universal attention is a foreign a domestic affair?

they claim the danger from of opinion is exaggerated. no harm in letting the temper of be known. If an individual chances to be extreme, too belli- cringing, it will be discounted value. The art and skill of the need not be nullified by free the part of the people or their tatives. WALTER WELLMAN.

A Land of I O U's.

Straits Settlements there is very money to be had, and what consists mainly of clumsy, heavy and wholly insufficient frac- change

usual way of making payments "chits" or I O U's.

the driver of a cab or a an I O U for what you at the end of the month he em- called a "chitty," who charges percentage for collecting these notes.—London Tit-Bits.

DISCOVERED BY MRS. OLNEY

How Her Correspondence Abroad Was Much Facilitated.

Mrs. Olney, wife of the secretary of state, recently put her Yankee wits to work and evolved an invention which has been a revelation to the postoffice department. That institution never understood the full value of the special delivery stamp until its powers were developed by down east wit. Mrs. Olney's discovery may prove of value to other people who find themselves face to face with the situation which roused that lady's shrewdness.

She had a daughter living abroad. Letters from her were always received just too late to be answered by return steamer of the same date. After puzzling over it some time Mrs. Olney, who was living in Boston at the time, queried the postoffice authorities as to whether a special delivery stamp, placed on a letter, mailed in a foreign country, would be delivered any quicker for it on this side. The answer finally came that unless the special delivery stamp was canceled before it landed here it ought to be delivered as any other letter similarly stamped. Accordingly one of the United States special delivery stamps was placed on the next letter mailed in Germany to Mrs. Olney. Under it in German was the direction, "This stamp is not to be canceled in Germany."

The scheme worked perfectly. The letter arrived ahead of the time of previous ones and an answer was sent back by steamer sailing the same day. Many letters have since been sent in the same manner and the special stamp always does its work as desired.—Chicago Chronicle

A WONDERFUL INVENTION.

Machine Which Measures the Velocity of Cannon Balls.

Among the recent inventions in the art of photography is that of the polarizing photochronograph made by Professor Albert Crehore of Dartmouth college and Dr. George O. Squire, first lieutenant of the United States army, now stationed at Fortress Monroe.

The wonderful effects of the photochronograph will probably be demonstrated to the general public upon the completion of this instrument in the spring. John A. Brashear, an astronomical manufacturer of Pittsburg, has been given a contract for one of these wonderful machines. It is to be set up at Fortress Monroe, and will be used the coming summer in testing the velocity of the modern rifle projectile, as it swiftly speeds from the mouth of the great guns made by the United States ordnance department. Mr. Brashear says it is expected that the machine will be completed by the middle of April, as the government officials desire to have it about the 1st of May.

This instrument not only measures the velocity of the swiftest cannon ball in its flight, but measures it inside or outside of the gun and at any part of its course desired, to a degree of accuracy hitherto undreamed of.

BROWN'S GREAT CURES.

The Michigan Healer Much Sought by the Sick and Suffering.

The wonderful cures effected by the Owosso healer, Edward T. Brown, seem no less miraculous than the work of the famous Schlatter. Brown was formerly employed as foreman of one of the departments by the Owosso Manufacturing company, but was obliged to give up his position because of the number of applications he received daily from the afflicted

He is an unassuming young man not yet 30 years of age, and by his mysterious power has already cured numerous cases of neuralgia, rheumatism and sick headache, together with two cases of insanity, one of which had been a case of two years' standing

Brown attributes all his success to faith, and, like other faith healers, effects all his cures by taking the patients by the hand and assuring them that they will be afflicted no longer. His list of cures is rapidly increasing, and those who have consulted him thus far, mostly people of this city, are loud in their praise of his power to relieve the sick. —Chicago Times-Herald.

A New Rainmaker.

William Hazenflug of Yates Centre, Kan., has patented a rainmaking device which he will test at Great Bend in the arid region whenever the needs of the fields this spring require moisture. His invention, if it is all that he claims for it, makes the farmers independent of Providence, and a single shower of three to five inches of rain can be produced within 24 hours at the insignificant cost of $6. His apparatus is a specially constructed gun 14 feet long, weighing 400 pounds, which, when loaded with the requisite material, discharges moisture producing substance to a height of 18 miles.—Chicago Record.

How Whitney Stands.

There does not appear to be the slightest prospect that Mr Whitney will seek the nomination. There is no ground whatever for believing he would be pleased if it came to him unsought. There are reasons for thinking that if the party accepted his programme and demanded him for its leader he would not refuse.—Walter Wellman in Chicago Times-Herald.

That Date Will Stand.

General Peyton Wise, chairman of the general committee of arrangements for the reunion of the United Confederate Veterans, said with reference to the proposition to change the date of the reunion that it is impossible to make any changes in the dates heretofore fixed.

Maybe You've Heard It.

Here's the latest burnt corker:

"I hear that your friend Brown is dead?"

"Yes, that's so."

"Did he leave his wife much?"

"About three times a week."

DIXIE AND THE WEST

SOME RECENT EFFORTS FOR CLOSER COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.

Southern Merchants Invited to a Cotton Exposition at Chicago—A Project That Threatens New York's Position as Chief Distributing Point For Southern Products

Chicago wants to get the southern trade away from New York.

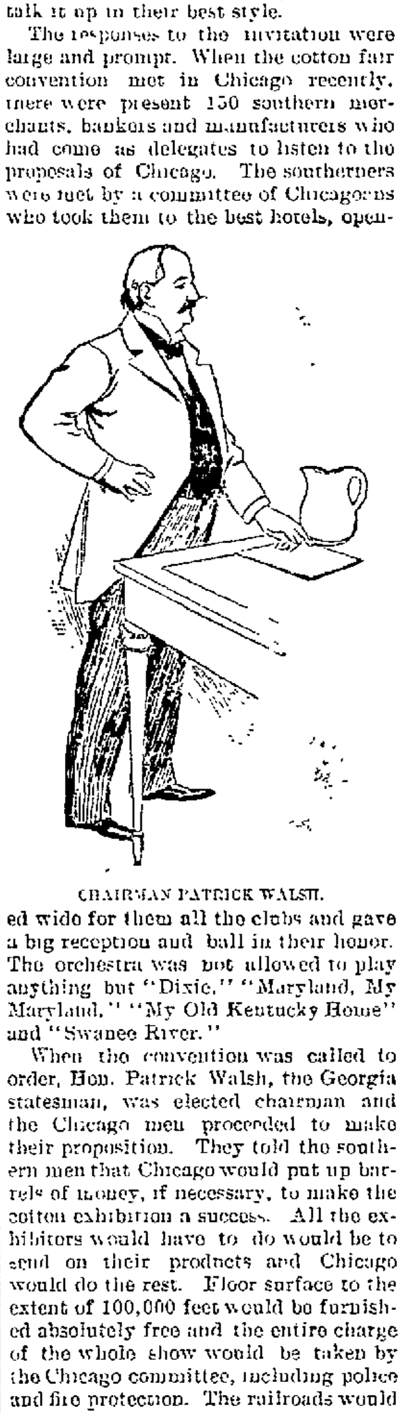
Chicago reached this conclusion a short time ago. No sooner had she found out what she wanted than she set about to find some way of getting it. Chicago has for a long time looked with envious eyes on the uninterrupted flow of cotton from Dixie to the New England and western factories by way of New York. She has seen the eastern metropolis made the distributing point for the coal and iron of the south. Finally she has decided to wrest this trade away from her eastern rival.

With their eyes fixed on their municipal emblem of a young woman wearing a winged cap and a breastplate inscribed with the stirring motto, "I will!" the Chicago business men got together and agreed on a vigorous plan of action

The result is that the new south has been invited to go to Chicago and advertise itself at the expense of the latter. The medium for this enterprising scheme is to be known as the Chicago Southern exposition or Cotton fair. It is to take place next fall, and it is calculated that long before the doors of the big show are opened the business men of Gotham town will have assumed a vivid green hue of envy.

There is no mistaking the earnestness with which Chicago has taken hold of the project. The scheme had not simmered for more than a day or two in the brain of the originator before invitations had been sent out to the most prominent men in every southern state from Maryland to Texas. The southern newspapers were furnished with matter to boom the enterprise and hustling promoters were sent scurrying through Dixie to talk it up in their best style.

The responses to the invitation were large and prompt. When the cotton fair convention met in Chicago recently, there were present 150 southern merchants, bankers and manufacturers who had come as delegates to listen to the proposals of Chicago. The southerners were met by a committee of Chicagoans who took them to the best hotels, opened wide for them all the clubs and gave a big reception and ball in their honor. The orchestra was not allowed to play anything but "Dixie," "Maryland, My Maryland," "My Old Kentucky Home" and "Swanee River."


CHAIRMAN PATRICK WALSH.

When the convention was called to order, Hon. Patrick Walsh, the Georgia statesman, was elected chairman and the Chicago men proceeded to make their proposition. They told the southern men that Chicago would put up barrels of money, if necessary, to make the cotton exhibition a success. All the exhibitors would have to do would be to send on their products and Chicago would do the rest. Floor surface to the extent of 100,000 feet would be furnished absolutely free and the entire charge of the whole show would be taken by the Chicago committee, including police and fire protection. The railroads would be asked to furnish reasonable rates to shippers of exhibits. The Chicago men, in short, were to undertake the administration and financial management of the exposition. The southern men were to see to the advertising of the fair through their sections.

These proposals proved to be highly acceptable to the delegates from Dixie. Chairman Walsh made an enthusiastic speech in which he said:

"It seems to me that this is one of the best opportunities that the south has had. It will bring to the consideration of financial men the resources which promise the greatest riches in America. The cotton market needs a western center—a market nearer the consumers of the cotton products. The system of trading is now too indirect. All the stuff leaves the fields and goes to New England, or leaves the mills and goes to New York. It is then sent west. We want more mills and more money from the north in investments which cannot be equaled in America."

The bargain was struck and ratified without delay. The south is to send on its exhibits and Chicago is to show them off to all who may come.

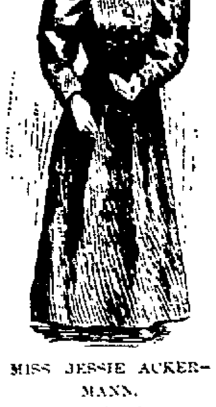
A committee of 40 prominent business men of Chicago was at once appointed to act with Mayor Swift in forming an exhibition company. One delegate from each state was appointed to act as an advisory committee, and another committee of southern men was named to act as an advertising and promotion bureau.

All this was done in one day. That is the way they rush things in Chicago.

C. T. BAXTER.

MISS ACKERMANN'S TOUR.

She Traveled Fifty Thousand Miles and Circled the Globe For the W. C. T. U.


MISS JESSIE ACKERMANN.

Most women, when they start on a journey, even of a hundred miles or so, carry along a big trunk, but Miss Jessie A. Ackermann took only a hand satchel when she started on a trip which was not finished for eight years. She did her globe circling with a purpose. It was to carry the white ribbon around the world that she started from San Francisco in 1888. She had been interested in the work of temperance for several years, having been a public lecturer and organizer for the Good Templars. Then she joined the ranks of the Woman's Christian Temperance union. She was at once asked to start out on a globe circling trip in the interests of the union, and she accepted. Her experiences were varied, but she was generally successful. She visited many strange lands, and everywhere she went she induced people to sign the pledge and wear the white ribbon.

She planted unions in the Sandwich Islands, in Japan, in the islands of Australasia and even in Iceland. She pleaded with the Russians to give up their vodka and tried to induce the Chinese to give up opium smoking. She met potentates of many peoples and pinned her white ribbon on coats of many colors. She hobnobbed with the king of Siam, and in India a rajah gave her an elephant, for which she had not the slightest use. In Africa she was the guest of Olive Schreiner, who wrote "The Story of an African Farm," had an interview with Cecil Rhodes and was received by President Kruger of the South African Republic, who told her that he had no use for women. She visited Turkey, and, although she could not form a union among the ladies of the imperial harem, she interested them very much. In China she formed a national Woman's Christian Temperance union.

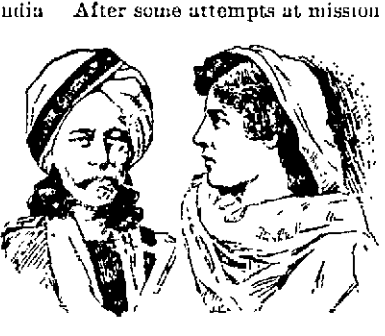
Her greatest success, however, was in Australia and the neighboring islands. She held big meetings in Melbourne, Victoria and other cities, and at a convention in Sydney she was elected president of the Woman's Christian Temperance union of Australasia. In all she traveled more than 50,000 miles and formed over 100 unions. Miss Ackerman was born in Boston on July 4, in 1860, and is a genuine American.

A VALIANT SALVATIONIST.

Booth-Tucker's Hallelujah Battles In India and Elsewhere.

Commander and Mrs Booth Tucker, who have been appointed to succeed Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth at the head of the Salvation Army in America, are both interesting persons. Mrs. Booth-Tucker is the second daughter of General Booth, who is at the head of the international army of blood and fire which is fighting the devil in many lands.

The new commander for America is one of the most talented as well as one of the most remarkable officers in the whole Army. He was born of English parents in India. As a child he barely escaped being killed in one of the sepoy mutinies, but was rescued by a faithful native nurse. He was educated in England, where he studied law. He returned to India in the government service, and was promoted until he held the position of commissioner or assistant judge. He had been converted early in life, and took a great interest in the work of Christianizing the natives of India. After some attempts at mission work on his own hook he thought of offering himself to some church as a missionary.


COMMANDER AND MRS. BOOTH-TUCKER.

One day in 1881 he found a copy of The War Cry and learned of the Salvation Army. He was impressed with the mode of work of the Army, and obtaining a leave of absence went to London, where he was welcomed by General Booth. He at once resigned his government commission and joined the Salvationists, donning the uniform of a cadet. After working a short time in London he set out for India, where he raised the blood red banner for the first time. At first he was persecuted in Bombay, but he finally adopted the native dress and went about in the garb of a religious mendicant. His success was great, and the Army has since grown wonderfully in India. In 1887 he returned to London and married Miss Booth. Subsequently he worked in various foreign stations, and in 1894 was called to London, where he was given charge of the foreign office of the international headquarters, his wife acting as his assistant.

Yale Students Like "Lorna Doone."

Yale students taking the modern novel course have expressed their opinion that "Lorna Doone" is the finest modern novel they habe read during the course. This novel got 140 votes. "A Gentleman of France" came next, with only 45 votes. Howells' "A Modern Instance" and Stevenson's "Treasure Island" came next in order of preference.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

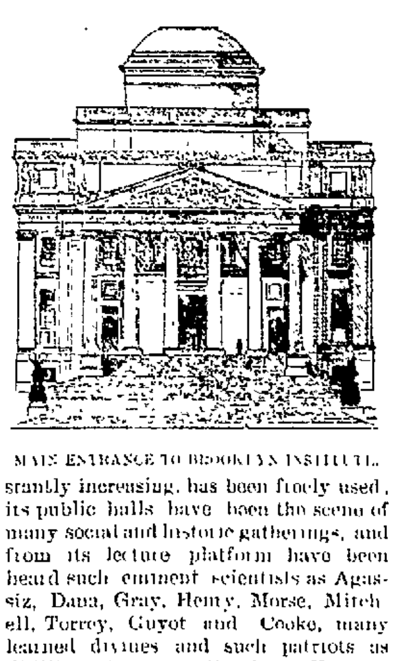
A MAGNIFICENT NEW HOME FOR THE BROOKLYN INSTITUTE.

One of the Finest Temples of Learning In America—Seventy Years of the Institute's History—Its Past Vicissitudes and Present Prosperity.

A magnificent building which is to be the center of education and art of a big city is under process of construction in Brooklyn. It is to be officially known as the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, but in the City of Churches it will always be familiarly referred to as "the institute." The popularity which this institution enjoys in that city is due to the broad lines on which it has been conducted. Brooklyn has no college or university, but possesses a fine system of public schools, and the institute is the capstone of that educational monument.

It was over 73 years ago that the nucleus of the present extensive organization was formed. Augustus Graham, a wealthy and philanthropic citizen, was at the head of the movement. He interested a number of other citizens, and an association was formed for the purpose of founding a free library for apprentices. A year later the society was incorporated, and on July 4, 1825, the corner stone of the first building was laid by General Lafayette. The first lecture delivered in the completed structure was by Professor James A. Dana.

In ten years the association had outgrown its original quarters and removed to a larger building. In order to broaden the scope of the institution an amended charter was granted by the state legislature in 1843 and the name changed to that of the Brooklyn institute. Ever since that time the institute has been an important factor in the social, literary, scientific and educational life of Brooklyn. Its library, which has been constantly increasing, has been freely used, its public halls have been the scene of many social and historic gatherings, and from its lecture platform have been heard such eminent scientists as Agassiz, Dana, Gray, Henry, Morse, Mitchell, Torrey, Guyot and Cooke, many learned divines and such patriots as Phillips, Sumner, Garrison, Everett, Curtis, King, Bellows and Beecher.


MAIN ENTRANCE TO BROOKLYN INSTITUTE.

For 20 years the institute enjoyed a period of brilliant activity, during which it received from Augustus G. Graham two important donations. In 1865, owing to the erection of large public buildings in Brooklyn, the institute was left somewhat behind the times, and the income dwindled to a low figure. Under these circumstances the directors remodeled the building at an expense of $30,000, involving the necessity of a heavy incumbrance. For 20 years this indebtedness limited the field of the institute. Not until it was freed from debt in 1887 did it resume its former activity and again become a prominent agent in the work of education in the city.

At this stage in the history of the institute it was determined to make the property of the association the nucleus of a broad and comprehensive institution for the advancement of science and art and its membership a large and active one. The idea was to create an institution that should correspond to the Lowell institute in Boston, the Franklin institute in Philadelphia and the Metropolitan museum in New York. As a result of the increased interest the new Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences was created, and the membership was swelled until it reached several thousands. The work received a temporary check in 1890, when part of the building was destroyed by fire, but this disaster was soon overcome. The present work of the institution is best shown by the fact that during the coming season it will furnish its members with 23 courses, each department being in charge of an eminent professor.

At present only one wing of the great structure that is to be built is under process of construction, but the plan for the whole of the building has been adopted and the work will be pushed year by year as fast as the appropriations are received. The institute building is to be in the form of a cross, the wings extending out from a central building which is to be complete in itself. The material to be used is Indiana limestone. The main entrance will be through the massive Greek portico of the museum building, the first floor of which will contain the grand vestibules of the entire structure and will be devoted to the history of ancient sculpture. Its second floor will contain collections of ethnological interest. The third floor of this central building will contain the most beautiful room, it is said, that has yet been planned in the history of architecture in this country—a room that will equal in purity of classical design any room in the old world. The central dome will rise 80 feet above the floor and will crown the building. There will be two big halls, lecture room and rooms devoted to the art galleries and the various collections of the museum, which will be located in the wings. The first wing will be completed about June and it is estimated that it will cost $300,000.

JOHN F. WILLOUGHBY.

THE GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN

NERVINE TONIC

—AND—

Stomach and Liver Cure

The Most Astonishing Medical Discovery of the Last One Hundred Years.

It is Pleasant to the Taste as the Sweetest Nectar.
It is Safe and Harmless as the Purest Milk.

This wonderful Nervine Tonic has only recently been introduced into this country by the proprietors and manufacturers of the Great South American Nervine Tonic, and yet its great value as a curative agent has long been known by a few of the most learned physicians, who have not brought its merits and value to the knowledge of the general public

This medicine has completely solved the problem of the cure of indigestion, dyspepsia, and diseases of the general nervous system. It is also of the greatest value in the cure of all forms of failing health from whatever cause. It performs this by the great nervine tonic qualities which it possesses, and by its great curative powers upon the digestive organs, the stomach, the liver and the bowels. No remedy compares with this wonderfully valuable Nervine Tonic as a builder and strengthener of the life forces of the human body, and as a great renewer of a broken-down constitution. It is also of more real permanent value in the treatment and cure of diseases of the lungs than any consumption remedy ever used on this continent. It is a marvelous cure for nervousness of females of all ages. Ladies who are approaching the critical period known as change in life, should not fail to use this great Nervine Tonic, almost constantly, for the space of two or three years. It will carry them safely over the danger. This great strengthener and curative is of inestimable value to the aged and infirm, because its great energizing properties will give them a new hold on life. It will add ten or fifteen years to the lives of many of those who will use a half dozen bottles of the remedy each year.

IT IS A GREAT REMEDY FOR THE CURE OF

Nervousness,
Nervous Prostration,
Nervous Headache,
Sick Headache,
Female Weakness,
Nervous Chills,
Paralysis,
Nervous Paroxysms and Nervous Choking,
Hot Flashes,
Palpitation of the Heart,
Mental Despondency,
Sleeplessness,
St. Vitus' Dance,
Nervousness of Females,
Nervousness of Old Age,
Neuralgia,
Pains in the Heart,
Pains in the Back,
Failing Health,
Broken Constitution,
Debility of Old Age,
Indigestion and Dyspepsia,
Heartburn and Sour Stomach,
Weight and Tenderness in Stomach,
Loss of Appetite,
Frightful Dreams,
Dizziness and Ringing in the Ears,
Weakness of Extremities and Fainting,
Impure and Impoverished Blood,
Boils and Carbuncles,
Scrofula,
Scrofulous Swellings and Ulcers,
Consumption of the Lungs,
Catarrh of the Lungs,
Bronchitis and Chronic Cough,
Liver Complaint,
Chronic Diarrhœa,
Delicate and Scrofulous Children,
Summer Complaint of Infants.

All these and many other complaints cured by this wonderful Nervine Tonic.

NERVOUS DISEASES.

As a cure for every class of Nervous Diseases, no remedy has been able to compare with the Nervine Tonic, which is very pleasant and harmless in all its effects upon the youngest child or the oldest and most delicate individual. Nine tenths of all the ailments to which the human family is heir are dependent on nervous exhaustion and impaired digestion. When there is an insufficient supply of nerve food in the blood, a general state of debility of the brain, spinal marrow, and nerves is the result. Starved nerves, like starved muscles, become strong when the right kind of food is supplied; and a thousand weaknesses and ailments disappear as the nerves recover. As the nervous system must supply all the power by which the vital forces of the body are carried on, it is the first to suffer for want of perfect nutrition. Ordinary food does not contain a sufficient quantity of the kind of nutriment necessary to repair the wear our present mode of living and labor imposes upon the nerves. For this reason it becomes necessary that a nerve food be supplied. This South American Nervine has been found by analysis to contain the essential elements out of which nerve tissue is formed. This accounts for its universal adaptability to the cure of all forms of nervous derangement.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND., Aug. 20, '86.
To the Great South American Medicine Co.:
DEAR GENTS:—I desire to say to you that I have suffered for many years with a very serious disease of the stomach and nerves. I tried every medicine I could hear of, but nothing done me any appreciable good until I was advised to try your Great South American Nervine Tonic and Stomach and Liver Cure, and since using several bottles of it I must say that I am surprised at its wonderful powers to cure the stomach and general nervous system. If everyone knew the value of this remedy as I do you would not be able to supply the demand.
J. A. HARDEE, Ex-Treas. Montgomery Co.

REBECCA WILKINSON, of Brownsvalley, Ind., says: "I had been in a distressed condition for three years from Nervousness, Weakness of the Stomach, Dyspepsia, and Indigestion, until my health was gone. I had been doctoring constantly, with no relief. I bought one bottle of South American Nervine, which done me more good than any $50 worth of doctoring I ever did in my life. I would advise every weakly person to use this valuable and lovely remedy; a few bottles of it has cured me completely. I consider it the grandest medicine in the world."

A SWORN CURE FOR ST. VITAS' DANCE OR CHOREA.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND., June 22, 1887.

My daughter, eleven years old, was severely afflicted with St. Vitus' Dance or Chorea. We gave her three and one-half bottles of South American Nervine and she is completely restored. I believe it will cure every case of St. Vitus' Dance. I have kept it in my family for two years, and am sure it is the greatest remedy in the world for Indigestion and Dyspepsia, and for all forms of Nervous Disorders and Failing Health, from whatever cause.
JOHN T. MISH.

State of Indiana,
Montgomery County, } ss:

Subscribed and sworn to before me this June 22, 1887.
CHAS. W. WRIGHT, Notary Public.

INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA.

The Great South American Nervine Tonic

Which we now offer you, is the only absolutely unfailing remedy ever discovered for the cure of Indigestion, Dyspepsia, and the vast train of symptoms and horrors which are the result of disease and debility of the human stomach. No person can afford to pass by this jewel of incalculable value who is affected by disease of the stomach, because the experience and testimony of many go to prove that this is the ONE and ONLY ONE great cure in the world for this universal destroyer. There is no case of unmalignant disease of the stomach which can resist the wonderful curative powers of the South American Nervine Tonic.

HARRIET E. HALL, of Waynetown, Ind., says: "I owe my life to the Great South American Nervine. I had been in bed for five months from the effects of an exhausted stomach, Indigestion, Nervous Prostration, and a general shattered condition of my whole system. Had given up all hopes of getting well. Had tried three doctors, with no relief. The first bottle of the Nervine Tonic improved me so much that I was able to walk about, and a few bottles cured me entirely. I believe it is the best medicine in the world. I can not recommend it too highly."

MRS. ELLA A. BRATTON, of New Ross, Indiana, says: "I cannot express how much I owe to the Nervine Tonic. My system was completely shattered, appetite gone, was coughing and spitting up blood, am sure I was in the first stages of consumption, an inheritance handed down through several generations. I began taking the Nervine Tonic, and continued its use for about six months, and am entirely cured. It is the grandest remedy for nerves, stomach and lungs I have ever seen."

No remedy compares with SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE as a cure for the Nerves. No remedy compares with South American Nervine as a wondrous cure for the Stomach. No remedy will at all compare with South American Nervine as a cure for all forms of failing health. It never fails to cure Indigestion and Dyspepsia. It never fails to cure Chorea or St. Vitus' Dance. Its powers to build up the whole system are wonderful in the extreme. It cures the old, the young, and the middle aged. It is a great friend to the aged and infirm. Do not neglect to use this precious boon; if you do you may neglect the only remedy which will restore you to health. South American Nervine is perfectly safe, and very pleasant to the taste. Delicate ladies, do not fail to use this great cure, because it will put the bloom of freshness and beauty upon your lips and in your cheeks, and quickly drive away your disabilities and weaknesses.

Price, Large 18 ounce Bottles, $1.25; Trial Size, 15 Cents.

EVERY BOTTLE WARRANTED.

Every person purchasing six large bottles from our advertised agent at $1.25 each is entitled to one bottle free. If not kept by druggists order direct of

Dr. E. DETCHON, Crawfordsville, Ind.

Six Bottles for $6.00

Sold only by W. B. FOYE,
DRUGGIST, Marion, O.

A School Boy's Essay On Shirts:

SHIRTS is in some respex like annimals. They have a boddy, and a neck and tales. Some shirts has short tales and some long tales. All "Eclipse" shirts has long tales. A good many shirts is just stuck together and when you put them on they rip all over. Pa used to get that kind and swear like everything, but since he got to buying the Eclipse Shirts I haint hearn him use a cuss word. I saw some pooty shirts in Sam Oppenheimer's window today. They were marked 50c, and I looked in some other windows and saw shirts just like them only not maid so good and marked 75c. My ma always buys my shirts at Sam Oppenheimer's, because they are so cheap and wear so good. My advise to anybody that needs shirts is to go to Oppenheimer's for them.

BILLY JONES.

STOLL SELLS SHOES.

NEW
SPRING GOODS.

Williams & Leffler
THE LEADING TAILORS,

Have now in stock all the Newest Designs, Colors and Mixtures. A great variety of Plain Goods, in all makes, which they will make up at the lowest possible prices, consistent with first-class workmanship. Satisfaction is always given.

HIGHEST GRADE,

Recommended by the Best Bakers to make the Whitest and Sweetest .. BREAD Obtainable. Use

"B" PRIDE OF MARION FLOUR.

LOCAL MENTION.

Haley Bros. for lawn seed. 88tf

What state has never had a company writing life insurance go to the wall? Ohio. 83-etf

The celebrated Maple Hill lump coal for sale by Linsley & Lawrence. Telephone No. 6. 23-tf

What state compels an official examination of its life insurance companies each and every year? Ohio.

Remember the Rag-babies that can sing and talk and walk. Come and see them at the Presbyterian church Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. 1t

W. C. T. U. meeting will be held Thursday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, at 4th door north of Blue Front clothing store. 270-wtf SECRETARY

What companies have to pay 2½% tax on every dollar of premiums collected in Ohio? Everyone but the Union Central. Who pays the tax? In the end the policyholder, of course.

Who says we are not liberal at the Marion Bazar? Just think of it! With a 25c purchase you get one cake of Buttermilk soap; with a 50c purchase you get two cakes and with a $1 purchase you get three cakes. 98t5 wky1

What company will do more to accommodate its policy holders in the payment of their premiums than any other company? The Union Central, as thousands of policy holders will testify.
SMITH & CARSON,
83-e-tf General Agents.

Take a look at our $2 Derby hats. They can't be beat.
w&f **MARTIN & WILEY.**

Dollars Are Mighty Hard to Make.

We find it so. It behooves everybody to put their money where it brings the most. This store has declared war on high prices, war to the bitter end. Everybody that is familiar with our prices are customers. We want more trade, more people familiar with our prices.

THE DRESS GOODS	Stock is a marvel of good goods, selected with good taste and selling at prices paid by other dealers. Every day we are told, "your goods are much the best selected and much lower in prices than elsewhere." It does not puff us up, but gives us an incentive to hustle harder.
SILKS.	They come every day. They sell every day. You buy a silk waist here, you save from 50c to $3.00 on it. an object. etc.
TRIMMINGS.	You may be in doubt as to what you want when you start to buy trimmings for your dress, but there will be no trouble to make your selection after seeing our line. Jet garnitures, iridescent garnitures, spangled garnitures, chameleon garnitures. All kinds and widths of trimmings by the yard. Silks and velvets for trimmings. Buttons for trimmings.
KID GLOVES.	There is but one best glove, it is the Trefousse, made in Grenoble, France, by the best kid glove maker in the world. We warrant every pair of kid gloves we sell at $1.00 or more.
CORSETS.	A long list of desirable and well fitting corsets for your selection. Nothing but the best is good enough for you. They are here at 50c to $4.00
CARPETS.	Put all the other Marion carpet stocks together and they would not equal ours. Everything desirable in the carpet line, and at low prices.

D. A. Frank & Co.

Still a few $5.00 all wool blankets at $3.00.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The Tic Tac club will hold an important business meeting this evening.

Arrangements are being made to give a public reception at the Y. M. C. A. Saturday evening.

Mizpah Encampment, No. 50, I. O. O. F., conferred the degree upon two candidates Tuesday evening.

There will be no services at the Lutheran church this evening owing to a severe cold of the pastor.

Miss Nellie Coonfare, the toll line operator at the telephone exchange, is off duty this week, enjoying a season of quiet and rest.

Next Sunday the second quarterly meeting of the Epworth M. E. church will occur and the presiding elder will be present to conduct the service.

Richard Fahey, clerk of the board of deputy supervisors of elections, is today sending out the certificates of appointments to the various clerks of election.

The Tic Tac club has an excellent program arranged for the hard time's smoking concert to be given next Friday evening. The boys will meet at the club room this evening to make final arrangements for the concert.

Cooper Post, G. A. R., has already appointed its committee for Memorial Day. The committee consists of W. H. McClure, Milton Marsh, J. B. King and D. L. Sellers. Mr. Sellers is on the committee by virtue of his office as chaplain.

The March number of the Epworth Bulletin shows that fifty-eight accessions have been made to the Epworth M. E. church since the issue of the preceding Bulletin. Of this number, six were by letter and the remainder on probation.

The home of Wesley Myers, of Prospect street, was the scene of pleasant enjoyment Tuesday evening. A small company of friends were entertained in honor of Mr. Myers' daughter, Mrs. Joe Orians. There were games and refreshments.

Tomorrow evening at 6:30 a fine luncheon will be served to between forty and fifty of the young men most actively engaged in the local Y. M. C. A. work at the association building. During the evening a grand surprise will be sprung upon the guests

The Royal Arcanum has received a letter from Cincinnati, requesting that eight rooms be reserved for the delegation from that city during the meeting of the grand council here. There are sixteen people in the Cincinnati delegation.

The People's rink will close Thursday evening for this season, and those who have private skates are requested to remove them from the rink. On Thursday evening there will be skating until 8:30 o'clock, and then dancing for the rest of the evening. The full band will be out. The People's band expects to secure the rink for next season.

Marion Lodge, No. 32, B. P. O. Elks, met Tuesday night and rehearsed the new ritual. The first degree work under this ritual will occur Thursday night, when Ollie Young will enter Elkdom. Mr. Young is one of the finest jugglers in the profession, a comedian of much merit and just the good fellow that it takes to make a good Elk.

Col. John Kennedy, the oracle of the Michigan deer hunters, has a couple of roosters that are giving him some rare sport. His neighbors report that the roosters will fight at the drop of a grain of corn, and that the veteran deer slayer is afforded almost as much sport watching the cocks fight as he does when in the wilds of Michigan.

Some time since the STAR made mention of the fact that Dr. J. E. Lanceley of Toronto, Canada, would lecture in the near future at the Epworth M. E. church, but did not give the exact date of his appearance here. His lecture will be delivered Saturday evening, March 28, and no admission will be charged. The Sunday following he will preach at the same church.

The choir of the M. E. church has arranged for a home talent lecture course of three lectures to be given during the coming month, the proceeds of the lecture to go to the payment of the subscription to the church debt made by the choir. "The Reformer," by Prof. A. Powell, "U. S. Grant," by W. Z. Davis, and "Abraham Lincoln," by J. L. Hillman are the lectures and lecturers announced.

George W. Clugston, one of the most prominent Elks in the state of Ohio, and at one time district deputy of the order for Northern Ohio, was over from Mansfield Tuesday. He came here to enter the sanitarium, but as it was so crowded he concluded to wait here and returned here next week. Mr. Clugston is in bad shape. He has suffered nine distinct cases of grip in the past two years and his friends were hardly able to recognize him.

Mr. Eugene Page is without doubt the most artistic mandolinist that the country possesses. He is with the Merriken Entertainers. They will be at the Y. M. C. A. Friday evening, March 20. Admission 35c. No extra charge to have seats reserved at Martin & Wiley's. 99t2

Dressmaking

Mrs. Laura Scribner has established a dressmaking establishment in the upstairs rooms in the Bausinger block, on south Main street. All kinds of dressmaking, etc 95t6

The U. S. Gov't Reports ***show Royal Baking Powder superior to all others.***

THE NEW GAS FRANCHISE.

One of the Projectors Tells the Star Scribe Where Objections to the Ordinance Are Weak.

A STAR scribe in making inquiry relative to the new fuel gas company, today, learned from one of the projectors that the principal objection raised by the president of council is the use of streets, alleys, lanes, public grounds, etc., for laying and maintaining the pipes.

Said the STAR informant: "This clause is a copy of that given in the clause of the existing gas company, and the objection is unreasonable. The fact is that the company, composed wholly of citizens and tax-payers of Marion, are ready to furnish to the consumers of Marion a cheaper gas, believe they can do it at the price proposed and make money, and the profits will remain in Marion."

"If we get the franchise," continued the gentleman who prefers not to be given publicity, "we will locate a plant north of the railroads near the junction of the Short Line, a very unobjectionable quarter, and there will be no complaint on account of tearing up streets. It doesn't take much keenness to see that it's cheaper to run through alleys, and easier to reach consumers from alleys than street centers. We should prefer alleys, even were the streets not paved. You can bet no sane man or set of men will seek to tear up streets when alleys are so handy."

"I don't mean to say that the proposed Fuel and Gas company has a notion of going into the gas business for glory, but if council defeats this project it will be a shame that will be long remembered. Nothing could be simpler or easier than to leave the matter to the people at the polls. As your paper has stated, it will be a proud day when Marion can have gas for fuel as cheaply as the most advanced cities."

Council meets in adjourned session tonight and the gas franchise will doubtless come up. It is not thought that objections to submitting the franchise to a vote will longer be argued.

The Cunningham Quartet is an organization of artists. They are with the Merriken Entertainers, who will be at the Y. M. C. A. Friday evening, March 20. Admission 35c. No extra charge to have seats reserved at Martin & Wiley's. 99t2

Look Here.

A policy was issued in 1876 for $2000 by the Union Central. Premium, each year for ten years, $102.44.

Total payments in ten years, $1024.30, and in just twenty years the party received $2076.30, making, practically, $2.02 for each $1.00 paid, and he had his twenty years' insurance besides, it not only proving good protection, but a splendid savings bank, free of tax besides. See Smith & Carson, Agents. 83-etf

What is Ohio's company? The Union Central. Smith & Carson, agents.

A Glimpse at The New Silks. . .

In all the years of our **Silk business** we never saw such handsome silken fabrics as now crowd our shelves and counters. **Oriental patterns** in their wealth of bizarre colorings.

Dainty **warp-printed effects in subdued shadings** and—we might go on for a full page.

New Designs in Printed Chinas, in dark patterns	25c
Corded Wash Silks in the best grade	35c
24-inch China Silks in artistic designs	50c
The New Persian Warp Printed Effects	75c
Exquisite Effects in Printed Warp Taffetas	$1.00, $1.12, $1.25
Rich Brocades in Gros Grains and Satins	$1, $1.25
Black Satin Duchess, extra heavy	$1.00
24-inch Black Brocaded India Light Weight	90c

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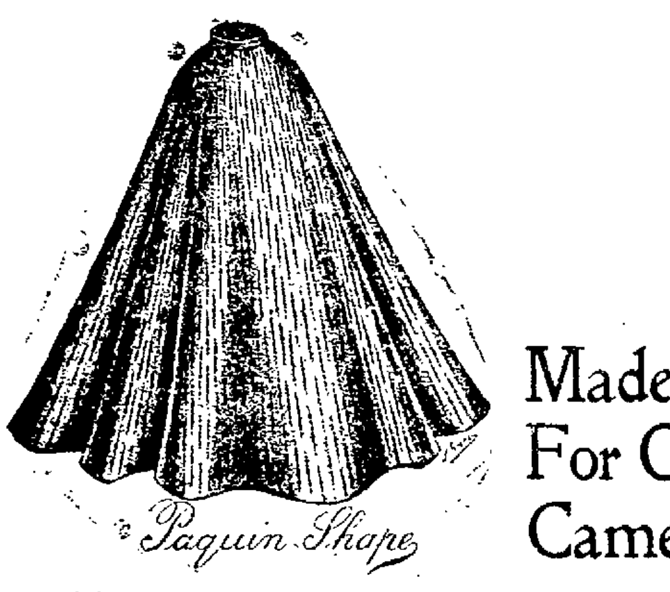

THE cut shows the style of our 8-gored Skirts that we shall retail at $4.00, made of the popular Brocaded Mohair and lined throughout with Taffeta. With the same lot are some very handsome Brocaded Silk Skirts and also Plain Black Mohair.

New Dress Goods are opened every morning. Silks for Waists are here and selling fast. Come and see the new things as they arrive.

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